The Constitution.

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

OUR POETICAL FAVORITES: Second series, being a selection chiefly from the best of the longer English poems. By A. C. KENDRICK 1 vol., 12 mo., tinted paper. Price $2.00.

This is a companion volume to the editors' previous compilation of short poems. The volume before us is, however, interpersed with a considerable number of short poems. The two volumes are a delightful body of minor English poetry. All the pieces that people carry in their minds will be found in the two. The longer ones of unusual excellence are in the later volume, and we are not sure but it is the best of the two. But both are companion volumes and should go together.

The first number of VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1876 is on our table. All lovers of flowers and growers of vegetables should have it. The present number is not made up of stereotyped descriptions of flowers and vegetables, but is occupied by fresh matter. It is in fact a book on flowers and vegetables—plain, instructive, interesting and truthful It is published at 25 cents a year, and free of charge to customers who trade with Mr Vick—and who does not?—to the amount of one dollar or more. For the benefit of those who neglected to take the Guide last year, Mr. Vick has enlarged and improved the first number of 1875, adding four beautiful new chromo plates, being groups or bouquets of flowers representing the different classes, as a group of annuals, perennials, flowers of tender bulbs and of hardy bulbous flowers, making four elegant and truthful groups of flowers. The whole books makes about one hundred and fifty pages, and is sold in paper covers at 35 cents, and in fine cloth covers at 65 cents. It is called Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February contains seventy-five illustrations, and an exceedingly interesting variety of reading matter. Porte Crayon's "Confessions of a Candidate," with twenty characteristic pictures, illustrates the humorous features of politics in the hill country of Virginia. It also contains a biographical sketch of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, from the pen of Henry W. Cleveland, formerly his private secretary. The whole number is full of admirable matter.

WIDE AWAKE for February is a very noticeable number of this rapidly growing magazine for the children and young folks The engravings are unusually fine. A charming valentine story comes first, followed by a jolly series of excellent reading all thoroughly live and modern like Wide Awake itself. There is also a musical page. Only two dollars a year. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

The February number of the DOMESTIC MONTHLY will commend itself for the abundance of useful information it provides concerning the usual topics of fashion. It opens with a comprehensive and exhaustive review on the prevailing novelties in the domain of fashion. The literary matter includes several charming stories, poems, and the usual interesting miscellany. $1 50 a year. Blake & Co., 849 Broadway, New York.

We have received THE WORLD ALMANAC, and also the Tribune almanac for 1876. Each is full of statistics that are worth far more than its price. Send 25 cents to either of these newspaper offices if you wish an useful almanac.

* * *

THE Eatonton Messenger says "the legislature could do the people no greater good than by the enactment of a law which would require the best of roads to be kept up in the various counties. How this desirable end can be accomplished is a question of some moment. In Bibb county the convict labor, employed by authority of an act of 1871, has put the roads in most excellent condition. Indeed, her turnpike roads are the admiration of all who pass over them. This work was done at the small cost of feeding, guarding and clothing the convicts turned out from the courts of that county. We imagine a general law like the special act for Bibb would work well, and that not many years would elapse before good roads would speak volumes for the sound judgment of the legislature passing such a law. The appointment of a committee to look into the matter of the presedt road system accords with public sentiment, and we trust good will result to the whole people from their investigations."

* * *

THE first number of Maj. Orme's new paper, the Savannah Free Press, is out. Major Orme is well and favorably known throughout the state. He has had a long experience in journalism, and has probably counted the cost of establishing a new paper in Georgia. He seems to admit that he has undertaken a tough job, for he says that the receptception which his new venture will meet with during the next week or two will determine his course in the future.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, enlisted as a private in the First Philadelphia city cavalry at the outbreak of the war, and was elected to congress while serving in that position. He went immediately to the front, where his company was placed in a regiment commanded by Col. George Thomas A letter written by Mr. Randall in 1861, to Assistant Secretary of War T. A Scott, is on file, in which he earnestly recommends that Thomas be made a brigadier general.

* * *

SPEAKER KERR's health appears to be improving. He is making an admirable presiding officer. The statements of the New York Tribune that he has been embarrassed in the chair, and was saved from Blaine running over him by Barclay's help, are utterly false. Mr. Kerr on the occasion referred to was indulgent to Mr. Blaine as as an ex-speaker and leader of the opposition, but never once lost his self-possession, and has ruled so correctly that the first appeal from his decision has yet to be taken.

* * *

GEN. THOMAS BENTON SMITH of Nashville, who displayed great courage in the confederate army, and received a sabre stroke on the head, has become hopelessly insane. A few days ago he grew thoroughly wild, and imagining himself the Indian emperor of America, mounted his horse, armed with bow and arrows, and rode around attacking every one he met. He sent a steel arrow head into the leg of his cousin, and when pursued fled to the hills, and was captured only with great difficulty.

LEGISLATIVE LABORS.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings.

SENATE.

ATLANTA, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1876.

The senate was called to order at 10 a. m.

President SIMMONS in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. J. P. DUNCAN, chaplain.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday being "a bill to punish the crime of murder by mob or lynch law."

Senator ARNOW spoke against the bill, vindicating the state from aspersions cast upon the state, and showing by figures that the percentage of such crimes in this state was less than in most of the northern states.

Senator HESTER again urged the measure. He urged the duty of the government to protect those charged with crime. The prisoner has a right to demand a fair trial and condemned by a jury of his peers.

Senator REESE opposed the bill from its impracticability and the certainty of its not doing that for which it is designed. It would punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty.

The adverse report of the judiciary committee was agreed to and the bill lost.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Reports from the committees on agriculture and deaf and dumb asylum were received and read.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To keep open and remove and prevent obstructions in Kinchafoonee creek.

Senator HARRIS opposed the bill, as he believed it would interfere with vested rights.

Senator GRAHAM only asked for this stream what Senator Harris had provided at a previous session for some ten different streams.

Senator PEAVY opposed the bill, because no one had a right to interfere with the property of another or his enjoyment of it.

Senator COOPER favored the bill, and said what was in the stream only belonged to the owner of the land when he had taken it out.

Senator HESTER was in favor of the freedom of the fish.

The bill was finally passed.

To amend section 3,972 of the Revised code, as substitute for the act to provide a mode of foreclosing certain classes of mortgages. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed.

To fix the fees of the jailor of Twiggs county for dieting persons confined in said jail.

Senator HESTER said the ordinances were given the power to fix the fees of the jailor for feeding prisoners. He thought prisoners ought to have good food, and if the price was reduced the landlord would reduce the fare. He thought a man should have a good square meal three times a day.

Senator HOWELL suggested that the senator from the 30th (Hester) was out of order unless he presented his bill of fare. [Laughter.]

Senator HESTER—Yes, sir; and I was just thinking what I would like to have to eat if I was in jail—put there under some unfortunate circumstances.

Senator O'DANIEL said the ordinary of Twiggs county was the person who had told him that the jailer was getting too high a price for feeding the prisoners.

Other senators spoke to the point. The bill passed.

To incorporate the merchants bank of Atlanta.

Senator HOWELL moved to amend by striking out the name "bank of Atlanta" and insert "merchants bank of Atlanta."

Senator COOPER thought there were some objectionable features in the bill, and he desired it to lie upon the table until senators could examine it.

No objection was made and the bill goes over.

To change the time of serving subpœnas *duces tecum*. Passed.

To change sections 242 and 243 of revised code. Reported adversely. Agreed to and bill lost.

To prohibit hunting on lands of others in the county of Stewart. Passed.

To require bond deposits from foreign insurance companies doing business in this state. Lost. [The senate has already passed a similar bill.]

To authorize the granting of one new trial in civil cases tried in the superior courts of this state. The substitute was agreed to amend the bill passed.

To make the improper use of money in the hands of fiduciary officers a felony. Lost.

To define when trust estates may be created and the reasons for such creation.

Senator CAIN opposed the measure because he did not believe in the wisdom and propriety of creating trust estates. He thought the term "weak-minded" was too vague and might be made to comprehend too much, and too many persons. He thought the present provisions of the code go far enough.

Senator REESE supported the bill in an earnest speech. He denied that the multiplication of exemptions was covering property to the extent claimed by the preceding senator He believed the bill a good one and hoped it would pass.

Senator CAIN again urged his reasons against the passage of the bill.

Senator PEAVY urged reasons why the bill should be passed. It enabled a father to provide for a son who had weakened his mind and powers, through the indulgence of their appetites and the practices of profligacy.

On calling the roll there were yeas 17, nays 15, and the bill passed.

The senate then adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow, Wednesday, February 2d.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 a. m., by Speaker HARDEMAN.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. WALSH moved to reconsider the bill regulating the terms of service of the mayor and council of Augusta, which prevailed. He offered an amendment requiring the mayor to revise and approve all ordinances which amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended, passed.

OUTRAGES IN NORTH GEORGIA.

Mr. ALLRED under a suspension of the rules introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

Whereas, the citizens of Gilmer county have addressed a memorial and petition to the general assembly of Georgia, wherein they set forth a statement of facts showing that the most outrageous acts of scoundrelism is being committed in their county and the upper section of the state, under the color of authority of law; and, whereas, it is reported to us that a citizen has been assassinated without even a pretended color of legal authority; and, whereas, it is further stated that after the assassins had been arrested and committed to jail that they have been discharged or removed from the custody of the state officers on some pretended authority of some official; and, whereas, it is not only right but the duty of the state and of its authorities to protect its citizens and to see that the law is enforced punishing criminals therefore.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair whose duty it shall be to confer with his excellency, the governor, and to ascertain whether the facts as stated are true, and to take such further steps, if possible, to stay the hand of the marauders, robbers and murderers of our people.

Resolved, That this committee ascertain upon what authority criminals who have violated the laws of Georgia, and who have been committed to jail for trial by due process of law, and released without judgment or order of a competent tribunal of the state.

The speakers appointed on said committee: Allred, McGill, Smith of Dawson, Black and Davis.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To require ordinaries to furnish dog collars.

To provide for the registration of dogs in this state.

The committee on agriculture report a substitute to license the keeping of dogs in the state. Tax $1 for male, $2 for female dogs. Owners return to tax receivers as other property.

Mr. JONES of Burke, and Mr. DAVIS favored substitute, and BLUE, of Glynn, opposed.

Mr. DUGGAR offered an amendment to exempt Fannin county from the operations of the law.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the gentleman would withdraw his amendment. When dogs found that Fannin county was exempted they would all flock there.

BLUE—Are there more dogs than people in your county?

Mr. DAVIS—About the same. Sometimes there are two dogs to one people. Sometimes a man has no corn and two dogs to feed. Queen Victoria set a good example by raising children instead of nursing puppies. And our good ladies are following her example.

Mr. ALLRED moved to exempt Pickens from the law. His people was opposed to the law.

Mr. WILCHER moved to exempt Glasscock from its operations.

The amendments were rejected.

Mr. HOGE offered an amendment "provided it does not apply to towns or cities where dogs are taxed," but afterwards withdrew it,

Mr. MILLER, of Marion, offered an amendment exempting puppies under twelve months old, which was rejected.

Mr. SMITH, of Dawson, moved to amend by exempting from taxation one dog to each head of a family, which was regected.

Mr. STEWART, of Rockdale, moved to amend by exempting bull fice and small dogs from taxation, which was regected.

Mr. MILLER, of Marion, moved to make the bill the special order for Monday which did not prevail.

Mr. TURNBULL moved to amend by providing that "purps" being raised for presentation to the president at the centennial are exempted, which was regected.

Mr. DUGGER moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which did not prevail.

Mr. SPEER called the previous question, which was sustained.

Mr. DUGGER called for the "yes and noes," which was sustained.

The bill passed by yeas 87, nays 39.

Those voting "nay" were Messrs. Allred, Baker, Bacon of Liberty, Blue, Barnwell, Binion, Bowen, Crymes, Clements of Walker, Candler, Culver, Dugger, Duke, Eakes, Fair, Graham of Dade, Grimes of Muscogee, Holcombe, Hutcheson, Lang, Mathews, Meadors, Miller of Marion, Pierce, Peeples, Potts, Pattman, Peden, Patton, Rudicill, Smith of Dawson, Sapp, Stewart of Rockdale, Terrel, Turnbull, Wilcher, Willis of Macon, Wofford.

THE TAX BILL.

The special order being the bill to levy a tax for 1876, was taken up and the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. SPEER in the chair.

On motion of Mr. WARNER, the bill was taken by sections.

Section 1. The general assembly of the state of Georgia do enact, That his excellency the governor be authorized and empowered, with the assistance of the comptroller-general, to assess and to levy a tax on the taxable property of the state, which will not exceed fourtenths of one per cent., exclusive of the tax already provided by tax of 1873, to pay the eight per cent. bonds (issued under an act approved February 19th, 1873) specific taxes.

Section 2. That, in addition to the ad valorem tax on real and personal property, as required by the constitution, and as assessed in the preceding section, the following specific taxes shall be levied and collected.

1. Upon every practitioner of law, medicine and dentistry, ten dollars.
2. Upon every daguerrean, ambrotype and photographic artist, and similar artist, ten dollars.
3. Upon every person carrying on the business of an auctioneer, twenty five dollars.
4. Upon every keeper of a pool or billiard table, kept for public use, twenty-five dollars for each table.
5. Upon every keeper of a bagatelle for public play, twenty-five dollars for each table.
6. Upon every keeper of any other table, stand or place, flying ponies, or any game or play, with or without a name, unless kept for exercise or amusement, not prohibited by law, and not kept for gain, directly or indirectly, twenty-five dollars.
7. Upon every keeper of a ten-pin alley, or alley of like character, kept for public play, twenty-five dollars.
8. Upon all peddlers of patent or proprietary medicines, special nostrums, or other articles of like character, the sum of fifty dollars for each county in which they may peddle.
9. Upon each and every male inhabitant of this state, on the first day of April, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, a poll tax of one dollar for educational purposes.
10. Upon all slight-of hand performances, magicians and negro minstrels, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every county where they may exhibit.
11. Upon all circus companies, two hundred dollars for each day they may exhibit in cities, towns and counties containing a population of more than ten thousand inhabitants, and one hundred dollars in cities, towns and counties containing a population of less than ten thousand inhabitants.
12. Upon all shows or exhibitions, except for literary or charitable purposes, in this state, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every county where such show may be exhibited: Provided, This shall not apply to historic, dramatic, elocutionary and other performances usual in theaters and operas; that the tax levied in this section shall be paid to the tax collectors of the several counties.
13. Upon every person or firm soliciting policies of insurance, or otherwise acting as the agent of any insurance company, in this state, the sum of ten dollars.
14. Upon each sewing machine company, home or foreign, or dealer or dealers in sewing machines, selling machines of home or foreign manufacture, by themselves or by agents, in this state, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the comptroller general; and all sewing machines belonging to such companies, or dealers, or their agents, in possession of such companies, their agents or others, shall be liable to seizure and sale for the payment of such license tax. This tax shall be for the whole state, and such companies shall not be subject to any county or license tax by couty.
15. Upon each emigrant agent, or the employee of such emigrant agent, doing business in this state, the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every county in which he may conduct said business. Said tax to be paid to the tax collectors of the several counties.
16. Upon all dealers in patent or intoxicating bitters, brandy fruit and others of like character, $25 upon each place where sold. Amendment offered by Mr. Willis of Greene and agreed to.

Sec. 3. That all home and foreign insurance companies doing business in this state shall pay one per cent on all premiums in money or otherwise received by them, and in addition to the tax herein imposed upon the gross receipts of insurance companies, as well as building and loan associations, doing a brokerage business in this state, such as discounting notes, bills, or drafts, or exchange, shall be taxed upon their capital so employed in the same manner and at the same rate as other monied capital in the hands of private individuals is taxed.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by inserting "provided that this section does not apply to building and loan associations not doing a brokerage business such as discounting notes, bills, drafts or exchange."

Mr. BACON called attention to the fact that these associations have no capital. In Macon at least $1,000,000 has been invested in real estate by the members of these associations. He contended that it was not seeking to be exempted but simply asking not to be taxed twice. The memorial of these associations was read.

Mr. BLACK moved to amend by striking out the words "as well as building and loan associations."

Third section passed for the present.

Sec. 4. That all express and telegraph companies, and all sleeping car companies and palace car companies, doing business in this state, shall pay a tax of one per cent. on their gross earnings; and the superintendent or general agent of each express, telegraph, sleeping car or palace car company, doing business in this state, shall make a return under oath quarterly, to-wit, on the first day of March, June, September and December of each year, to the comptroller general, an account of their gross earnings during the quarter ending on that day, and said taxes herein levied shall be paid by the respective companies to the comptroller general on or before the last day of December of each year.

Section 5. That the presidents of all manufacturing companies, and other incorporated companies, or their agents, other than railroad, insurance, banking and insurance, telegraph and express companies, shall be required to return all the property whatever of their respective companies at its true market value (to be estimated at the aggregate value of the shares of stock) to the tax receiver of the county where the same is located, or where the principal business of such company is located, to be taxed for state purposes, and county purposes also, as other proper in this state.

Section 6. That no tax shall be assessed upon the capital of banks or banking associations organized under the authority of this state, or of the United States, and located within this state, but the shares of stock of the stockholders of such banks or banking associations, whether resident or non-resident, shall be taxed in the county, town or city where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, at the same rate provided in this act for the taxation of monied capital in the hands of private individuals.

SEC. 7. That the president or principal agents of all the incorporate companies herein mentioned, except such as are required to make returns to the county tax receivers, shall make returns under the rules and regulations provided by law for such returns, to the comptroller-general, and subject to the same penalties and modes of procedure for the enforcement of taxes from companies or persons, required by law to make returns to the comptroller-general.

SEC. 8. That the oath to be administered to all persons making returns of their taxable property shall be in the words following: "You do solemnly swear that you will true answers make to all lawful questions which I may put to you touching the returns you are about to make, and that you will make a true return of all your taxable property, at its market value, on the first day of April preceding, to the best of your knowledge and belief. So help you God." And it shall be the duty of the officer receiving such returns to inquire of each and every person taking said oath touching all his taxable property, and the market value of the same, and his liability for specific taxes, as named in this act, and to propound the questions which may be published by the comptroller-general, under the law, for the purpose of eliciting full and true tax returns.

Section 9. That all takes assessed under this act shall be collected in United States or National bank currency, and the value of the property taxed on the first day of April next, in such currency, shall be the basis of the taxes.

Sec. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the exemption provided for in section 798 of the second edition of the revised code, except that portion of paragraph thirteen of said section, exempting two hundred dollars' worth of the property of every tax payer from taxation, which provision is hereby repealed; and paragraph twelve of section 798 of the code be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the exemptions allowed by law in favor of mining and manufacturing companies.

Mr. RANKIN offered an amendment "provided that there be allowed to each head of a family, exempt from taxation, $100 of personal property."

Mr. ALLRED favored the amendment in a strong and cogent speech. He appealed to the members not to tax widows and orphans.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 38, nays 67.

Section 11. That no assessment shall be made for corporation or county purposes on the specific taxes herein imposed on practitioners of law, medicine, dentistry and photography: Provided this section shall apply to all who practice and charge for the same.

Mr. CANDLER moved to strike out the 11th section. He saw no reason why professional gentlemen should be exempt when the sweat and muscle was not,

Mr. BACON, of Bibb, agreed with Mr. Candler. He always thought this exemption not right.

Mr. McKINLEY favored the section as it stood.

Mr. DAVIS thought the law discriminated against those not living in incorporated towns.

Mr. LIVINGSTON thought the tax wrong. If you tax brain, tax on the ad valorem principle, and some of them would be lightly taxed.

Mr. LAWTON could see no reason for the exemption. He lived in a city where the tax was $25. He always paid it.

On motion of Mr. RANKIN the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. DUGGAN offered a resolution directing the finance committee to report a general bill reducing the fees of county treasurers, which was agreed to.

200 copies of the bill to establish a state house of reform were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

The committee on the revision of the road laws reported a bill which was read the first time, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Bowen and Thomasson were granted leave of absence.

A motion to adjourn until 10 a. m. Wednesday was lost by yeas 41 and nays 49.

The house adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

Visiting Atlanta.

[Letter from Indiana.]
KNIGHTSTOWN, HENRY CO., INDIANA,
January 27, 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION.—I have read an article from your paper, in "The Southern Industries" of Jan. 15, relative to a proposed invitation from the citizens of Georgia, to the "representative men of the northwest," to visit your state, with a view of promoting immigration there to.

I think, looking at the proposition from a northern standpoint, this would be the most direct and effective method that could be instituted for furthering the interests of the southern states in this direction. What we of the northwest desire is to know from actual observation and social intercourse with your people, that we would be heartily welcomed, and made to feel that honest industry, and the investment of our capital in the productive industries of the south, would insure us the respect it would merit. We have but a vague idea of your natural resources, as well as your manners and customs, unless, perhaps, it be a few who have spent short seasons "beyond the line," while the majority of us have been too "well raised" to place implicit confidence in the newspapers of both sections that have discussed these matters pro and con.

There are many worthy people in the northwest, with surplus capital that cannot be profitably employed here, they are men of industry and energy accustomed to toil in field and factory and in view of success, are willing to "labor and wait." Could these men be made to feel that the south offering as she does her inviting climate, would also afford a wider range for her capacities and capital, with the neighborly friendship and kind hospitality which in former times were prominent characteristic's of the southern people, she would soon feel the influx of a class of immigration that would do much toward developing her resources, and raising her from the blighting influence of the most lamentable war that has ever drained the pages of our national history.

We are glad to learn that our old friend W. P. Hatch, (formerly of this city, but more recently from Minn.,) and to whom we are indebted for recent numbers of "The Southern Industries," in being heartily received in the various sections of the south, where he is laboring in the interest of immigration. As Mr. H. is an extremely northern man, we feel that the many kindnesses shown him (and we know he justly merits them is something of a guarantee that even "hoosiers" might meet with a similar reception. Mr. Hatch's articles favorable to the south have great weight with all in this section who have known him, and if, through the immigration agency with which he is connected, the tide is turned southward, the influences of a few families from various sections, who may immigrate south, will be brought to bear upon friends and relatives left behind. The leaven thereby will begin to work, and your success and prosperity will have been achieved, the busy hum of your factories will be resumed, and your barren wastes be made to blossom as the rose.

T. P. WAGONER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

McKee Convicted.

ST. LOUIS. February 1.—The verdict in the McKee case was guilty. The republicans expected a different result.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—McKee's conviction has increased the apprehensions of Babcock's friends. The refusal of a new trial, at Indianapolis, has caused dismay in Avery's little circle.

Pinchback's Chances.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senator Stevenson will make a leading speech against Pinchback The result is very doubtful, and the chances are against Pinchback, unless the leaders force him through by caucus machinery.

Stabbing the Party.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Banks is quoted to say that Bristow in bringing about these results is stabbing the republican party.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Captains Z. M. Shirley and W. C. Hite, of Louisville, are here in the interest of western steamboating.

The finance committee of the senate will report adversely on the Bogy's bill, paying part of the customs in greenbacks, and have taken up Morrill's resumption bill.

It is stated that the judiciary committee agreed yesterday to report favorably on the bill.

The senate passed a bill to establish certain post routes in the state of Texas.

The Papacy in Spain.

ROME, February 1.—Cardinal Simeoni is instructed to quit Madrid if the cortez approves the proposed clause in the constitution relative to liberty of worship.

French Politics.

PARIS, February 1.—The Moniteur says that notwithstanding the defeat of Buffet and DeFaure there is no probability of a change in the ministry until the chambers meet. The republican papers are all confident of a majority in the senate, and the consolidation of the republican leaders of the left to consider a revision of the constitution in a monarchial and particularly in a Bonapartist sense, is henceforth impossible.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—News from Slavonic sources says: The Turks were repulsed at Gradatz on Sunday with a loss of eighty killed; also lost thirty in reverse near Klick.

The Times (Paris) special says, an analysis of the senate, including the life members, shows from 155 to 160 avowed republicans, 65 to 90 supporters of the present government; 30 to 35 partizans of a limited or absolute monarchy and 35 to 40 imperialists.

Chinese Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—Per Belgic Seward received instructions to proceed to Pekin and assume charge of the legation.

The Chinese government has decided to participate in the Philadelphia centennial.

The Carlist War.

LONDON, February 1.—A Berlin special to the News says that Spain has intimated to the government of Great Britain that it will end the Carlist war in a week or ten days, and have more troops at their disposal for Cuba.

It is understood that the practical grievances specified in the American notes are generally not denied, nor is there any counter complaint against the neutrality of the United States alleged.

SAN SEBASTIAN, February 1.—The Carlist battery on Arratzain continue to bombard the city intermittently. Some of the shells were charged with petroleum.

Gen. Queseda entered Durango Sunday.

The German Gag Law.

LONDON, February 1.—A special to the Post from Berlin says that the penal code amendment relative to pamphlets and pastorals, which was proposed by the government in order to prevent an evasion of the law prohibiting the abuse of the pulpit, was rejected by a manœuvre of the ultramontane members, who pressed a division when many of their opponents were absent. An amendment will be discussed some time during the week. The government insists upon the amendment.

Captured.

MADRID, February 1.—An official gazette announces that Rivera captured 3 Howitzer cannons at Santa Barbara and Queseda has taken the fortifications of San Antonio at Tinguola.

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP.

All Sorts of Speculations and Rumors Regarding the Republican Nomination.

Washington Special to the N. Y. Herald, Jan. 24.

Presidential rumors and speculations ran wild to-day, and the number of new plans and combinations suggested was uncommonly large. The day may be said to have begun with a rumor of which one of its admirers remarked that it was "neat but not gaudy." It was to the effect that the president's plan was to try at Cincinatti for a renomination, with the determination to cast his whole influence for Hayes for the first place if he could not get it himself.

This worked well among the gossip mongers and was thought a pretty strong devise on which speculation might build. Hence those who thought the chances of

THE PRESIDENT'S RE-NOMINATION

very small, and the number of those who think this is very rapidly increasing, did not hesitate to "guess" that with Hayes, of Ohio, for president, Woodford, of New York, because of his brilliant debate during the last Ohio canvass, or Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, because he is the favorite of the moderate republicans in the east, would be a probable choice for the second place on the ticket.

Next came an important modification, and one that seems at first to have some startling merits. It is necessary, said the suggesters of the new combinations, that the republicans should carry Ohio in October, and also that they should be sure of New York in November. A ticket headed by

FISH AND HAYES,

would cover the ground completely and would certainly have the warm support of the best men everywhere. Mr. Fish's name has been so little mentioned in connection with the presidency and he has been so greatly without followers or gossippers to bring out his merits that this suggestion had quite an effect, especially as it was conceded at once that the two men could really, in all probability, carry their states, and these states are necessary to the election. About this time it became known that Senator Sherman has written a letter to a friend in Ohio, a letter which will be published within a day or two, in which he advocates the nomination of Governor Hayes to the presidency at Cincinati. Mr. Sherman has done this, it is said, entirely out of his own head, but has advised with other republicans, chiefly, course, Ohio men.

MORTON'S CHANCES.

Next came reports from Mr. Morton's friends that he was sure of the support, on the first ballot, of a considerable part of the Massachusetts and New York delegations, and that, with this strength in the east, his own state solidly for him, scattering votes from other western states and he heavy preponderence of the southern delegates, he will show such strength as to enable him to carry the convention on the second ballot. There is, however, a growing feeling here that the southern delegations shall not be allowed to overweight the decision of the convention. They represent only rotten boroughs, it is said. They come up to vote in the convention from states which they cannot carry, and they will be required to take back seats and to follow instead of leading.

Finally came a New York paper with a report that the president had told Senator Conkling that he should decline a renomination, but the he would give his influence and support to Mr. Conkling. This report had for a while a quite startling effect, for it was believed to be possibly true.

MR. CONKLING IS KNOWN TO BE A FAVORITE

at the White House, and during the last ten days the chances of a renomination have begun to be so slim that many persons have thought it not unlikely General Grant would openly decline it, in order to save himself from an embarrassing position. Unluckily for those who would like to believe this report it is false. Senator Conkling, being shown the report at his house, declared it to be entirely untrue. He read the article through and then said:

There are two statements made here, which are as follows:

First—It is earned to day that President Grant has formerly signified to Senator Conkling and others that he has decided not to be a candidate for the presidency, and has pledged himself not to accept a re-nomination.

This, said the senator, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. There is not a word of truth in it. The president has made no such declaration to me. Resuming, he said and read:

Second—It appears that Senator Conkling is acting upon the notification that he has formally begun the organization of his campaign.

This second statement, continued he, is as false as the first one, and there is nothing in what I have said at any time to justify such an assertion. The entire article is utterly untrue.

This puts a too quick end to one of the prettiest rumors of a very lively day. Yet if the president should any day issue a formal declaration against a renomination no one here would be surprised. He would grieve the democrats, who do not scruple to declare their belief that his nomination would be favorable to their prospects, but is the opinion of the shrewdest politicians one speaks with here that there is no probability of a third term nomination and Senator Sherman's letter advocating the selection of Governor Hayes will, it is thought, led to a scattering fire of such letters from other prominent men in the party who will use this kind of opportunity to declare their opposition to a third term by suggesting the names of their own favorites.

Mr. Blaine, amid all these rumors, sat quietly in the house. He gets abundant comfort, it is said, from all parts of the country praising him for his recent performance in the house. He has certainly waked up the country.

"Mr. Blaine has put new life into our party out west," said an emphatic western man this evening. "He has waked up the republican party, sir."

"Yes," replied a cynical Massachusetts member, "but as they wake up they shout for Morton; that's the mischief for Blaine."

There is some truth in this, but it is also true that he has brought himself very widely before the country and has made a very great number of men his friends who were not so before.

* * *

—Chicago Tribune: A raw-boned youth of sixteen, with a preternaturally bass voice, came into the local room last night and said to the city editor with a mysterious air: "Here, boss, don't you want to make $10,000?" The city editor said he did, if the method of doing so should prove consistent with honor. "Then," said this young man, as he spat out a grown man's tobacco ration, "you just gimme a ticket to Philadelphia That snoozer at St. Talbans was a darn fraud. I'm the real article. I'm little Charlie Ross." The city editor let him have it under the left ear, and returned to his work.

—The New York Graphic offers to publish the picture of any girl who, by ballot, shall be selected as the most beautiful by any community. The object of the proposition is to raise a "pretty girls' fund" for the benefit of the exhibition. One hundred dollars must be sent with the photograph. Here's a chance for any vain she who has, and is willing to invest the required amount of stamps to obtain the privilege of ranking as "the most beautiful in any community." The hundred dollars is the main thing. Any one having this amount, who happens to lack the beauty, can send on the picture of some pretty poor girl willing to act as her proxy. It will be just the same to the Graphic.

Charter Oak Stoves.

STUBBORN
FACTS
HANDSOME FIGURES!
Up to July 1st, 1875,
255,445
CHARTER OAK STOVES

Had been sold in 31 States and Territories. No better evidence can be offered of the Wonderful Popularity of the Charter Oak among housekeepers of all sections, and we refer to every stove in use as a practical proof of their

SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION,
QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING,
PERFECT OPERATION,
ECONOMY AND CLEANLINESS
In use of fuel, and a
COMPLETE COMBINATION
of all the special points that constitute the most perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

SOLD BY
H. C. PENDLETON,
No. 9 Hunter street,
nov10—deod&w3m Atlanta, Ga.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Milledge L. Durham, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Milledge Durham, in the county of Oconee, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition by the United States District Court for said District.

GEO. C. THOMAS,
jan7—d1aw3w Assignee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Hartford C Fisher, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of above named Bankrupt, who resides near Senoia, in the county of Fayette, in said District. January 5, 1876.

W. A. TURNER,
jan16 d1aw3w Assignee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of James R. Thomas, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of estate of above named bankrupt, who resides near Carrollton, Carroll county, and in said District. January 15, 1876.

W. A. TURNER,
jan16—d1aw3w Assignee.

Sale and Livery Stable at Suwanee.

IN addition to his Sale and Livery business, the travelling public are respectfully informed that transportation can be had at any time to the adjacent towns of Lawrenceville, Cumming, or other points immediately on the arrival of the up or down trains of the A. & R. A. L. R. R. The subscriber has good horses and careful drivers, and is determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction. J. H. BROGDON.
Suwanee, September 17 1875—3m

Centennial Route

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE!
LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI
SHORT LINE
RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST & ONLY ROUTE
With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,
New York
And other Eastern Cities
WITHOUT CHANGE

Arriving many hours in advance of all other Lines. Connections made at Cincinnatic with all Lines running

Pullman & Wagner
PALACE SLEEPERS.

To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York

Without Change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia, this line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE

The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.

JOHN MAC LEOD,
S. S. PARKER, Gen'l Sup't.
G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—dly

Have Removed.
MENKO & BRO.

IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21

Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.,
OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.

lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to this building, and are

Offering Great Bargains
TO THE TRADE.

We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
MENKO & BRO.,
WHITEHALL STREET.
jan11—dtf

Advances
on Cotton.

I AM now prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to my

Correspondents in Liverpool,

where we will hold it at a low rate of interest, or sell as directed. Also, to

Buy or Sell Futures,

on the usual terms.
jan8—d1mo A. LEYDEN.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS;
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24-dtf PRICE, LOVE & PORTER.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells-Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON.

Sales Room and Office,
IN THE
MARKHAM HOUSE.

Stovall's Excelsior Mills.

WE are authorized to negotiate privately the sale of this most

Magnificent Milling Property.

We presume we are safe in saying that there is no finer in all the Southern country.

Terms and price most liberal. Part cash, long time with 7 per cent. interest added. It is rarely such an opportunity is offered.
jan -d1w BRANCH, SONS & CO.

DYKEMAN & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
IN IMPORTED GOODS ONLY,
4 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY!

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed to Clergymen. sep25—dtf

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING
NINETY-NINTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
[illegible] 41 Park Row, New York.

Opium.

OPIUM
Habit Cured

READ THIS.

They Tell of Hearts and Homes Made Happy by Dr. Collins.

LAPORTE, Ind. Nov 17, 1869
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since November, 1869.
JOSEPH C DARROW.

ST JOSEPH, Mo, Nov., 1871.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of opium per month; have been cured since November, 1871
JOHN B HOWARD M D.

PIERCETON, Ind, March 17, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
DR W HAYES.

GRAYVILLE, Ill, Oct 20, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
We used 1,800 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1873
THOMAS AND FANNY MOSS.

ROCKPORT, Ind, May 13, 1871.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,880 grains of opium per month, have been cured since March, 1871.
JOHN J PATTERSON, M D.

UNION MILLS, Ind., Sept 30, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind.:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872.
JOHN McLAIN.

PIERCETON, Ind., Nov. 7, 1872
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,020 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1872.
ROBERT McNEIL.

PROPHETSTOWN, Ill., Dec. 5, 1872
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
We used 840 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1872.
WM. SANDERSON.
MRS. B. P. SANDERSON.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 480 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872
T M ENDICOTT.

BRAYTONVILLE, North Adams co., Mass, March 2, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1872.
JOSEPH COOPER.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 15, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 720 grains of Opium per month have been cured since August, 1873.
GEO. T. ALLEN, M D

ALTOONA, ILL., May 13, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,080 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1872
JAMES HANLEY.

NEW BERLIN, N Y, July 10, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 540 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
CHARLES BEARDSLY

TAHLEQUAH, C N INDIAN TERRITORY, July 27, 1873.
Dr S B Collins. Laporte, Ind:
I used 480 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
JAMES S PRICE

GRAYVILLE., Ill, Oct. 27.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind
I used 4,800 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since March 1873.
HOMER C. J. CLARKE

MARIETTA, Cobb Co., Ga, Nov. 6, 1873
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 1,680 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October. 1873.
JAMES J BUTTS, M D

SANTA CLARA, Cal, Dec. 30, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 720 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
W H FARWELL.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 29, 1874
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 240 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
HARRIETT TOWNSLEY

KINGSTON, R.I., Feb. 1, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 3,600 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1872.
ELISHA C CLARKE.

COTILE LANDING, Red River, La, February 4, 1874
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since March, 1874.
JACOB HARDY.

NASHUA, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1873.
JOSEPH COLER.

GREENVILLE, Ill, March 19, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,440 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
WM. P BROWN, M. D.

BRENTWOOD, Williams Co., Tenn., April 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 720 grains of opium per month have been cured since December, 1871.
H ZELLNER.

PITTSBURG, PA, May 13, 1874.
Dr. S. B. Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 120 grains of opium per month; have been cured since May, 1874.
WILLIAM AUGUST.

CALHOUN, GA., Aug. 18, 1874
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,160 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1874.
W. J. REEVES, M. D

KANSAS CITY, Mo, Sept. 6, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used an equivalent of 1,440 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1874.
E. H. SPALDING.

TROY, N. Y., Nov 20, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
MARCUS P. NORTON.

NAPOLEON, OHIO, Dec 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 7,200 grains of opium per month have been cured since November, 1873.
WM. SHEFFIELD, Banker.

FRANKLIN, GA., Jan 20, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1874.
MOLLIE E. DUKE.

LLOYD, WIS., Feb 19, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,040 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1874
MARY H McCORKLE.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., March 2, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since December, 1874.
JOHN BURLINGAME.

BROOKLAND, Potter Co., Pa. May 19, '75
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1874.
MRS E A HAMILTON.

CLARINDA, Iowa, April 14, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 600 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1872.
MARTIN NEFF.

LAPORTE, Ind, March 5, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 240 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1868.
A P ANDREW, Jr.

HART, Mich., Dec. 15, 1873
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 200 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
CARLIE EDSON.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Nov. 29, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 340 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872
S P GUIN.

EVANSVILLE, ROCK COUNTY, WIS., April 8, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
SOPHRONIA PALMER.

TO PHYSICIANS.

No physician, prior to the year 1868, ever

Opium.

aimed to be able to cure the Opium habit, or ever believed that there was a cure for this terrible disease.

Ordinarily speaking, the disease is considered as a habit, purely, and few physicians pay much attention to habits of any description.

It is a fact that physicians generally, seriously object to the use of any specific, the component parts of which they know nothing, yet eminent physicians in all parts of the country, have, with a wonderful unanimity thoroughly investigated the matter, and have cordially recommended the Antidote to their patients.

I hereby submit to your examination the evidences of the efficacy of my Antidote, and request, that if in your practice there are any Opium eaters, you will investigate the matter by communicating with any of those whose names are used as references, and, if, after such investigation you are convinced of the fact that the Antidote is really as represented, painless, permanent and certain, that you will refer such sufferers to me.

jan2—d&wtf S. B. COLLINS.

PAINLESS
OPIUM
AND MORPHINE
ANTIDOTE,

Permanently cures the Opium Habit, For less money than any other. Discovered and Produced by Dr. W. T. Park, a Georgian. Regular graduate. 25 years in the Practice of Medicine, with an established reputation throughout the South, for his successful treatment of all kind of diseases. If no cure, money returned. Questions, Price List, and all particulars mailed to any one on application. Advice and Medicine for all old standing diseases, as well as the Opium Habit, forwarded by Express to any part of the U. S. Agents wanted in every section. Address W. T. PARK, M. D., P. O. Box 158, Atlanta, Ga.
August 11. 1875—daw-tues&wtf

Business Directory.

NICK HOLMES, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 78 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, solicits the public patronage. Will guarantee all his work. Boots and Shoes specialty. Give him a call. jan9—d6m

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga. nov21—d3m

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

HOKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.
SMITH & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. James' Bank Block, Atlanta, Ga. jan23—d1m

BOYKIN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Augusta, Georgia. Office, No. 193 Broad street, up stairs, Collections made and promptly remitted. jan21-d3m

LAW CARD.—POPE BARROW, Attorney at Law, Athens, Georgia. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan25, 1876—d1yr

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga, Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec 0, 1875—d&w12mo

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Attorney at Law, over Phillips & Crew's Bookstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. Atlanta, Georgia. jan19—d1m

PAUL C. HUDSON, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in McDuffie and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. dec31—d3m

JNO. MILLEDGE, Attorney at Law. No 2½ Pryor street, opposite the Kimball House. dec29—d1m

W. D. TUTT, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. dec25—d3

HENRY C. RONEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Georgia. Will practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle circuits and Supreme Court of the State. Prompt attention giveen to collections. dec25 d

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts. nov7—d6mo

THOS. J. HOOKS. WM. T. TRIPPE.
HOOKS & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law, Railroad Block, corner Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. Refer by permission to Governor James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga; Messrs. McCay & Trippe, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Speer & Hooks, Bankers, Americus, Ga.; V. R. Tommey, Esq., President Georgia Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Coker, President Bank of the State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Longley & Robinson, Contractors and Builders, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Maddox & Rucker, Wholesale Tobacconist, Atlanta, Georgia
jan11—d3mo

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE.
McCAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10,'75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
april1, 1875—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law, Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov6—d6m

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections oct15,'75—d1y

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Upstairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SON'S
Aladdin Security Oil,
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 28, 1874.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS: Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

☞ IT WILL NOT EXPLODE
Ask your Storekeeper for it.
Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23—d6mo

RHEUMATISM.

DR RUSSELL'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia without fail. It also corrects Indigestion, cures Dyspepsia, Purifies the Blood and renovates the entire system. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle. 13 Broad Street.
jan15—d6m 1stp Atlanta, Ga

INFELICE

☞ A Splendid new novel by Augusta Evans, author of—"BEULAH—ST. ELMO—VASHTI, etc. The last and best book ever written by the popular author, and one of the finest fictions in the English language. Every one must read it. [illegible]
G. W. CARLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Daily Constitution

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E. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS.

ATLANTA:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES, SHIFTING TO BRISK AND HIGH NORTH TO WEST WINDS, WITH RAPIDLY RISING AND DECIDEDLY COOLER, CLEAR AND CLEARING WEATHER

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 113 and closed at 113⅜.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 12¼. In Liverpool at 6⅝.

A NEW "grocery" has been opened in Greeneville, Tennessee, the home of Betsy Ward. The ladies of that city have commenced a crusade against it, but at present they will wage a moral war only. No seige will be begun unless the moral movement proves to be powerless.

THE New York Tribune says "Gov. Bard, ex-postmaster and third-termer-in-chief is haunting the capital at Washington at all hours of the day and night. What he is after is not known, but he is said to carry the eye of a man who wants an office and wants it badly. That is the complaint of all the third-term advocates."

IT is now stated that the radicals are making the most strenuous efforts to carry New Hampshire, in the election which occurs in March. The state is being flooded with documents and money, and the intention is to begin active campaign work about the second week in February. Governor Tilden's friends are very anxious that the state should go democratic, believing that if the republicans carry it his chances for the presidential nomination will be impaired.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, proposes to amend the centennial bill by proposing to devote the profits of the exhibition, if there shall be any after the $1,500,000 is paid back to the government, to complete the Washington monument. But it is now stated that the senate will pass the bill as it came from the house, the Philadelphians having agreed to take the half loaf rather than risk sending the bill back to the house. The clerical error in the date, 1875, will not invalidate the bill, an opinion to that effect having been given by Reverdy Johnson and Judge Black.

THE New Orleans Picayune contains an open letter to Hon B H. Hill from Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D. on the real causes of the sufferings endured by the United States soldiers confined as prisoners of war in Camp Sumter at Andersonville. It shows conclusively that the cause underlying all the others was the persistent refusal of the federal authorities to enter into an exchange of prisoners, and that whatever the consequence may have been the responsibility therefor attaches primarily to those authorities. In the second place, it proves that the prisoners in question were as well provided for as was possible under the circumstances; hospitals for prisoners were placed on the same footing as other Confederate states hospitals in all respects, and were ordered to be managed accordingly; federal prisoners were removed to points remote from Richmond and other large towns for the purpose of securing a more abundant and easy supply of food. The letter is too long for our columns at the present time.

THE democrats in congress are somewhat exercised over a discovery of sharp practice on the part of the republicans. It seems that thus far in the session private bills embracing claims against the government to the amount of about $54,000,000 have been introduced and referred to the committees. It also transpires that, with a few exceptions, these bills have been introduced by democratic members. It further appears that the republicans have been in a great measure governed by a private agreement among themselves not to introduce bills of this nature. Recently the republicans have made out a list of these private bills, with the amount called for in each case, and accompanied by the name of the member responsible for the introduction. The showing is largely unfavorable to the democrats, and the list is to be printed along with a statement setting forth that, while the democrats are retrenching by cutting down salaries here and there, they are providing for renewed depletions of the treasury through these private claims. The document is to be used in New Hampshire and Connecticut for campaign purposes.

SENATOR DORSEY, nearly the last of the peripatetic political Mohicans, has been adjudged a bankrupt. He owes $183 580. His assets are not worth mentioning. He owes one J. E Gregg, of Ohio, $8,200, and hereby hangs a tale. This man Gregg came to Washington in the summer of 1873, with a letter of introduction from Senator Dorsey, then and now a member of the senate committee on district affairs. Although he was entirely unacquainted with the kind of work that the board of public works was then prosecuting, Mr Shepherd at once assigned him contracts Nos. 806 and 809, for laying wood pavements and constructing sewers, the cost of which was estimated to exceed $200,000. He at once farmed them out. About the same time the senator bought a house on Connecticut avenue from Mr. Shepherd for $16,000, and purchased furniture from a northern firm to place in it for $15,000 more. The grand housewarming with which the senator celebrated his removal to the house will be remembered by all the members of the "Ring" and their friends who were present as "one of the most brilliant social events of the season."

TO all appearances Grant has certainly withdrawn from the competition for the presidential nomination. But anything sure and tangible, as, for instance, an expressed and outspoken renunciation on his part, is not apparent. It has been very recently written from Washington that his withdrawal is only a pretense, by a correspondent who says: "The latest rumor regarding the third term proceeds from an ardent advocate of this idea. He says Grant will not permit his name to be brought before the convention right at the beginning. But after the fifteenth or twentieth ballot, without any result, Grant will be proposed and an attempt made to secure his nomination by acclamation. To bring this about, the third term people will afford their support to all the other candidates equally, and the delegates from the south—who, as one who vouches for them maintains, will be for Grant—will so divide their voices that no other choice can result, in order thus to force the nomination of Grant. This is the right explanation of the report, originating here, to the effect that Grant was not willing for his name to be brought before the convention."—Louisville Anzeiger.

Mobbed.

BRADFORD, Feb. 1.—Arthur P. Devlin, anti-Catholic lecturer, was mobbed two or three times in New England and [illegible] off the platform here by a mob which took possession of the hall.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

The annual report of the state board of health makes a volume of [illegible] pages. The subject however justifies the size of the book. It is the first report of the board, and a mass of information is to be presented this time that will [illegible]. For example, copies of the various forms of returns are given, and also the law creating the board, its constitution, rules and addresses to the medical profession. A study of the volume will speedily show that the sanitary branch of the state government has not been idle during the past year.

The board urges the importance of organizing local boards of health in every county of the state. It is believed that such a system, working under the supervision of the state board as a controlling authority, would achieve important and decisive results in preventing disease and reducing the death rate in the respective counties. At present there are very few local boards of health in the state. Dr. Taliaferro, in his report as secretary of the state board, very clearly and fully points out their importance in the prevention of disease, their duties, and how such boards could be constituted. We commend this part of the report to the careful consideration of the legislature.

Dr. Campbell's report on the registration of diseases is a very suggestive paper. The health of the people is the real subject of this and of all the other papers in the pamphlet before us. Dr. Nottingham discusses the health of school children. Dr. Cooper explains the hygiene of prisons, especially county prisons. The sanitary condition of the Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Albany and Americus prisons is stated. Dr. Sandford calls attention to the fact that there is no law in this state restricting druggists in the sale of poisons. Dr. Cromwell shows the influence trees exert on health. The *eucalyptus globulus* is highly spoken of as an anti-malarial agent. We have already summarized Dr. Logan's valuable report on small pox and the means of prevention.

The registration of births, marriages and deaths is frustrated by the opposition of ordinaries. No provision has been made for the work required at their hands, and they therefore refuse to perform it as a rule. The board urges the legislature to authorize a county to pay such per capita fee for service in registration as the authorities of the county may deem just and proper. A few cents for each case recorded would be amply sufficient, and some such law is necessary to give us the foundation facts of a health organization. The state board can not act intelligently on the line of prevention unless it knows how many deaths occur, the diseases which produced these deaths, and the localities, the atmospheric and telluric conditions which modify them.

The value of sanitary laws is explained, and the great advance which has of late been made in sanitation is sketched, towards the close of the report.

The expenses of the board during the past year were only $1,198, exclusive of the secretary's salary. The vital statistics of the report are very imperfect for reasons heretofore stated, but they show what is possible if legislation is had that will secure a full registration.

The report shows that a good foundation has been laid during the past year at a small expense. Further legislative action is needed to give the state that protection of life and health which science demands. We hope the legislature will act thoughtfully on this subject. It is one that relates to the health of the people, and if there is a more important subject to be considered, we do not know what it is.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The Savannah News puts THE CONSTITUTION amongst "the most determined opposers" of a constitutional convention. This is an error; we are simply opposed to a convention this year. But the News insists upon falling into the error, and then adds in close connection: "The arguments of those who have opposed a constitutional convention at this time, have been based on the assumption that the people of Georgia are not to be trusted in the exercise of the right to frame their own organic law, or that there was reason to apprehend that the federal government would intervene to prevent the exercise of that fundamental right of free, self-government." This is simply bosh—nothing more nor less. We can only account for it on the assumption that the editor of the News has not read his state exchanges for the last sixty days. We have, and we have not seen an argument in one of them based on any such nonsense.

The News proceeds to gravely argue that the people of Georgia are capable of self-government. It sets up a man of straw and proceed to knock him over with sentences of owl-like wisdom. It solemnly asserts that IT is willing to trust the men of Georgia to frame a constitution, etc. We go quite beyond the News in all these respects. We are not only willing to trust the people of Georgia as to all that, but we are willing to trust them to say whether they want a convention at all or not. The News is not willing to trust them to that extent, for it endorses General Lawton's amendment which denies the people a vote on a convention.

The bugbear of federal interference must have its seat in the News' imaginative faculties rather than in its memory of any known opposition to a constitutional convention. The days of federal interference are ended. If any paper in Georgia except the News has suggested any such thing in connection with a constitutional convention, it has escaped our observation. If any editor has seriously based an argument on it he had better keep a sharp lookout against a visit of the fool killer.

The News has made itself ridiculous in its labored effort to put THE CONSTITUTION on a ridiculous line. Our position on the convention question or any other question is well understood by those who care to understand it. We want no convention this year to complicate our politics. We are in favor of a convention next year, but we demand that the question of calling a convention shall be submitted to the people for decision. The News is mistaken when it says that the convention for the time being is put at rest. It will soon have an opportunity to read plenty of paragraphs like this, from the last number of the Rome Commercial: "Such a supposition as that of calling a constitutional convention by the legislature is hardly to be expected. The people should not be gagged, but should be allowed to speak for themselves in such matters. It was an error on the part of the house to strike out the section of the bill submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people."

McKEE AND THE WHISKY RING.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says William McKee began the printing trade in the office of the New York Courier and Enquirer when he was fifteen years old. He was subsequently appointed to a clerkship in the counting room of that paper, in which position he continued five years. After this he followed his old employer, Major Noah, into the office of the Evening Star, where he remained five years. Thirty-five years ago he went to St. Louis and shortly thereafter engaged in the newspaper business and has been in it continuously ever since. He has been the proprietor of five different establishments. One of his earliest ventures was the Barnburner, the first Free soil paper published in slave-holding Missouri. His first successful venture was the founding of the St. Louis Democrat, which was established by McKee and Mr. William Hill. In 1857 G. W. Fishback purchased an interest in the paper, and in 1863 D. M. Houser became a partner. In 1872 Fishback bought out the entire concern for $456,000. McKee and Houser very shortly afterwards began the publication of the Globe, and continued it until it absorbed the Democrat in 1875, and became the Globe-Democrat.

McKee is quite an elderly man, being sixty-one years of age. His wealth can not be less than a million of dollars, and this makes his connection with the crooked whisky business seem more remarkable. He used his money freely to secure an acquittal, but all in vain as our dispatches show. Dan Voorhees was his principal counsel, and his utmost efforts were exerted to clear his client. His address was a masterpiece of professional work.

The entire ring is doubtless doomed. The president can not now save Babcock, who was the leading Washington member of the once powerful band of genteel conspirators and robbers.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The house entered actively upon its work yesterday. They passed a dog law, nearly completed the tax bill, read all the senate bills the second time, and about one hundred and fifty house bills.

Mr Fannin, of Troup, proposes to incorporate the Georgia state horticultural society, with power to hold real estate, to endow or establish a horticultural school, to hold annual, semi annual or quarterly exhibitions. The corporators are P J Berckmans, of Richmond; J M Stubbs, of Laurens; J S Newman, W P Robinson, J J Toon and Samuel Hape, of Fulton; David Milne, of Bibb; J H Fannin, H H Cary, of Troup; R J Redding, of Schley; W M Moses, of Washington; John Stark, of Thomas, and Dr T P Janes, of Greene.

Mr. Cobb proposes to change the terminus of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad from Ellijay to the mouth of Fightingtown creek in Fannin county, and run the line to the state line of North Carolina to intersect and connect with the road leading to Murphy, and giving power to build a branch to the Tennessee line near Duck town.

Mr. Allred proposes to amend the act to loan the credit of the state to the Marietta, Ellijay and Canton railroad by requiring the governor to endorse the guarantee of the state upon the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad to the extent of $250,000, said endorsement to be made as each ten miles of the road is completed.

The committee on revising the road laws reported the following bill, which, because of its importance, we give the full text:

That from and after the passage of this act, the grand jurors of the several counties of this state shall at the first session next after the passage of this act, elect five commissioners of roads who shall serve for the term of four years and their successors shall be provided for by the grand jury of each county at the term next preceding the expiration of their term.

That said board of commissioners shall have exclusive jurisdiction in establishing, altering, or abolishing all roads in conformity to law and in all other subject matters pertaining to roads in the several counties and shall hold their sessions quarterly on the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October and oftener if necessary.

That said board shall at their first session elect a superintendent of roads for each county at such salary as they may fix, whose term of office shall be four years, subject to removal by the board. Said superintendent shall give bond in such amount with such security and perform such duties as said board may require in conformity with this act.

That each male inhabitant of this state over sixteen years of age, except county commissioners of roads, ordained ministers serving at least one church, and those who have lost one arm or leg, also those over sixty years of age, shall perform six days labor per annum on the public roads, or in lieu of said six days labor those subject to road duty may pay the sum of $3, said six days labor shall be performed in the militia district in which each said person may live under the direction and control of the superintendent of roads, and a failure either to perform said labor or to pay said amount, shall be a misdemeanor, and the board of commissioners shall issue their warrant and place the same in the hands of the superintendents who shall arrest such parties and cause them to perform twelve days labor on the public roads within the county where they reside.

That the receiver of tax returns shall require of all persons giving in taxes, to take an additional oath to report all persons in his or her family, or under their control or in their employ subject to road duty, and shall made a roll of the same by districts, said boards to furnish suitable books for the same, and said receiver while taking said returns shall collect said three dollars per capita from all subject to road duty who may prefer to pay said fee to perform said six days labor, and turn over all moneys to the treasurer of the county, and said book of parties subject to road duty, with all parties who have paid said fee properly credited, having also receipted said parties for the same.

That as soon as the receiver's books are closed or completed he shall turn the same over to the board of commissioners, said board shall place the same in the hands of the superintendent of roads, who shall proceed to designate the time and place of working the roads in each militia district, and such tools as may be required by parties thus notified and at such time and place, and shall direct and control said laborers in the labor on said roads, and if any person or persons by idleness or otherwise fail to perform such work as the superintendent may require, except from providential reasons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction by the board of commissioners, shall be subject to work twelve days on the public roads instead of six, or pay six dollars instead of three.

That any failure on the part of one or more of the commissioners of roads in the several counties to do their full duty as prescribed by this act, they shall be subject to be fined by the judges of the superior courts not more than two hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars and costs, and it is made the duty of the grand jury at each session to examine into the acts and doings of said commissioners and report all failures of duty to said court, who shall have such excuses as may be tendered, and either fine or relieve as in his discretion may be proper.

That all public roads in this state shall have sixteen feet good wagon or carriage way drawn up to the center in an oval shape with no obstructions on said road bed or over said roads. Nor shall any dead or decaying timber be left standing within fifty feet of either side of the roads, and all causeways or bridges not public shall be constructed and kept in good repair by the superintendent of roads with such labor as may be employed on the roads.

That superintendents of roads are authorized to make use of such timbers as may be necessary in constructing bridges, or roads, and pay a reasonable price for the same; subject to reference to the board of commissioners, if price tendered should be objected to by owners of such timbers, whose judgment shall be final.

That all roads should be measured, commencing at the Court house; and mile posts erected and signboards placed at the crossroads and forks.

That, if any person obstruct any public road, unless by consent of the board of commissioners, he, or she shall, on conviction before the board, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall work on the public roads not less than five days, nor more than thirty days.

That when any person shall feel aggrieved by any road proposed to be laid out through his or her land, he or she may complain to the board of commissioners who shall select one man, the complainant one man, who shall assess the damages, and if they cannot agree they shall call in an umpire, and the judgment of said arbitrators shall be final, and said arbitrators shall have each two dollars for said judgment, one-half cash to be paid by board of commissioners and complainant.

That the county treasurer of each county shall receive and receipt for all moneys from the tax receiver and hold the same subject to the board of commissioners, who shall have control of the same, except the commissions allowed said treasurer and tax receiver for other moneys.

That all persons convicted of any offense below a felony against the penal laws of the state and sentenced to the chain gang or penitentiary shall on the demand of the board of commissioners be turned over to the superintendent and worked on the public roads, under such regulations as may be fixed by said commissioners during the term of sentence, fines arising from convict labor in Campbell county to remain as now fixed by law.

That the several counties that now have boards of roads and revenue, said boards shall perform the duties prescribed in this act and [illegible] in this act shall interfere with municipal regulations of any city or town in this state.

That all surplus funds in the treasury not actually needed for the purposes indicated in this act, at the end of each year, shall be subject to county purposes.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THERE is talk now of chromo lithographing Zach Chandler's nose for exhibition at the centennial.

THE New York Graphic nominates Mr. Lamar for the second place on the democratic national ticket.

THE Boston Herald says that six members of the last Massachusetts legislature have turned out badly, Winslow being the latest heard from.

WASHINGTON STAR: "Tucker, of Virginia, the state rights man, is a brother of 'Bev' Tucker, and a nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke."

THE Ohio senate has passed the bill repealing the Goghan law. That wipes it off the statutes and saves the state.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FORNEY's protracted absence with his $30,000 affords his Press the opportunity to print a scathing editorial on "*Professional Thieves.*"

THE latest rumor is that ex Gov. E. D. Morgan will be the New York republican candidate, and not Conkling. The Morgan movement is quiet, but is believed to be powerful.—Syracuse Courier (dem).

BUTLER has turned up. It is "positively asserted" that he will run for congress again—or at least for the nomination—in his old district next summer.

MORIBUND Old Brownlow, of Tennessee mumbles about "fire-eaters of the south" and "copperheads of the north," and other things fifty years gone by.

STOKES might as well give it up now, Justice Pratt, of Brooklyn, refuses to habeas corpus him. And he has to stay in prison only till next September anyhow.

IT is said that ex-Senator Carpenter will defend ex-assistant secretary of the Treasurer Sawyer at his trial for complicity in the fraudulent Parkman, Brooks & Co, cotton case.

FROM the Boston Post: They're going to investigate the Freedmen's Bank. Hold your noses. From the New Bedford Mercury: Nonsense; there isn't a scent left.

THE Rochester water-works, which have been recently completed at a cost of $3,500,000, supply the city from the waters of the Hemlock Lake, twenty-eight miles distant.

THE Maine house of representatives has adopted a resolution providing that after Jan. 1, 1877, the legislature shall meet at Portland, on condition that the city shall provide suitable buildings at its own expense.

BLAINE may plant and Bristow may water, but William Tecumseh Sherman is going to walk off with the Cincinnati nomination, and he will be elected just as easy.—Lowell Courier (Rep.)

AN afternoon edition of the Philadelphia Times will be printed in Machinery hal during the centennial exhibition, on one of Col. Hoe's new presses. The Times will also build an office on the grounds

THE legislature of New York is asked to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to defray the expenses of those organizations belonging to the state militia which are to visit the centennial exhibition.

LAST week a passenger train passed over the Indiana section of the Panhandle railroad carrying "red flag for special," and at every station the intelligent republican population turned out and yelled, 'Morton! Morton! Speech! speech!"

IT is estimated that value of the real and personal property of the city of New York exceeds that of all the rest of the state combined. That is condensing a vast amount of wealth into a comparatively small space.

IT is said that the removal of Sherman's headquarters to St. Louis deprived Washington society of its best dancers. And now, if Babcock should remove to Jefferson City, Washington would lose its best measurer

DR. MORGAN DIX gets $15,000 a year, which is the largest salary paid to a Protestant clergyman in New York. Drs. Chapin and John Hall get $10,000 each, which is what Dr. Storrs and Dr. Buddington receive.

BABCOCK did not introduce the visitors to the president at the last levee, probably because it was supposed that the visitors would not wish to pass through such a crooked medium.

IT appears that Senator West paid only $23,000 for his seat in the senate from Louisiana. Some sort of an example ought to be made of a man who thus depreciates the market value of the position.

THE bones of "Traveller," the horse which Gen. Lee rode during the war, which died shortly after its master, have been forwarded to the north by Professor McCulloch for the purpose of having them put together. They will be added to the Washington and Lee university museum.

A CALL for a national convention, to be held at Cleveland, May 18, for the nomination of a presidential ticket, has been issued by the national committee of the prohibitionists. The matter is worthy of notice, not by reason of its political significance, but as a case of astonishing stupidity.—Chicago Tribune (rep.)

THE Georgia legislature appropriated one half of its per diem for one day, on the 19th, to Gen. Lee's monument, and adjourned after eulogies in commendation of the illustrious hero. This only serves to show how dear the name of the immortal Lee is to the southern heart.—Charlotte, N C., Observer.

A NEW bank is about to be established in Philadelphia, to be known as the "Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia," and has had granted to it the exclusive privilege of doing business within the exhibition grounds—or at least a prospectus making such a statement, is in circulation.

EX-GOV JOSEPH JOHNSON, now living in Harrison county, West Virginia, first entered congress from Virginia in 1823, served several terms, and in 1852 was elected governor of Virginia. He was born in Orange county, New York, in 1785, and removed to Virginia in 1801. He was an officer in the war of 1812. Governor Johnson was personally acquainted with all the presidents from Jefferson to Lincoln.

IN the vote on the centennial bill there are several redeeming features, we rejoice to say. In the first place it is in no sense either partisan or sectional. The most prominent democrat from the south, in common with the most pronounced northern republicans, are recorded among the ayes and noes alike. Blaine and Hill meet and kiss each other among the ayes. The majority of the opposition votes are democrats, and these include such men as Morrison and Cox and Springer—he who sprang the anti-third term resolution and the anti-subsidy resolution on congress.—Newark Journal.

THE chairman of the direct cable company has made an extraordinary statement in a letter to the London Times, about the successive ruptures which have taken place in the cable of that company since it was successfully laid. Mr. Lushington declares that stock operations have been made in London on the faith of these ruptures, "not hours but some days before they happened." He adds that the "ruptured cable was in each case sound and perfect up to the very moment when the communication ceased and that the ruptured ends which have been brought home prove beyond all doubt that the rupture was a violent means in a depth not exceeding that of dragging anchors under ordinary circumstances."

THE design modeled by Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer of Washington for the Lee mausoleum at Lexington, Va., is described in the Richmond Dispatch: "It is to be of modernized Greek architecture, with vestibule sentineled by two caryatides representing peace and glory, the coat of arms of the Lee family decorating the lintels of the door, and the whole of the building appropriately decorated. From the vestibule is immediate entrance into the mausoleum proper, which is domed and festooned in such manner that there will be a most agreeable contrast between its gray granite and the pure white marble of the figure." Within the mausoleum will be placed Valentine's statue of Gen. Lee. The design has not yet been acted upon by the committee.

THE CROOKED PATH.

From the Man to the Bar, and a Peep Behind the Grates.

A Fresh String of Recruits for McDonald and Joyce.

Full-Handed Bankrupts and Rogues of Lesser Degree.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Upon the opening of the United States circuit court, the attorney for the Western Union telegraph company appeared with a motion to locate a writ of subpœna duces tecum from the government upon William Orton, president of the company, requiring him to produce all the telegrams which passed between General Orville E. Babcock at Long Branch, and John McDonald, John A Joyce or Mrs. Joyce, at St. Louis or at Ripon, Wis, over various signatures during the several months of last year. The telegraph company set up an answer that the demand was too general and would require an immense amount of labor. Any intention to impede the trial is disclaimed, but it was asked that dates and descriptions of the messages be given, with the particulars. The point was argued during the morning, and taken under advisement until this afternoon.

The Indianapolis Martyrs.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—In the United States court the following named parties were sentenced as follows by Judge Gresham: Philip C. Ebarwine, George T. Simonson, David Lewis, Harrison, Miller, Munford, Hiram Snyder, Alf McGuff and John E Phillips, each 2 years in the penitentiary and a fine of $1,000. Jos. Hill, 3 years and $1,000. Thos. Robb, 1 year in jail and $1,000. Henry Jacques, Christopher Cacounour, Jno. F. Crish and Dennis Reilly, each 6 months in jail and $500. Geo. Hagan 6 months in jail and $500. Sentence of J. W. Bingham postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 1.—In reply to the prisoners who plead wounds in extenuation and for modification of the sentence, and faithful service in the army, etc., Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of the duty, but could not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they had committed. He knew there was a decided contrast between the officers of the government and the distillers. The former are the trusted servants in the pay of the United States, while the latter are not trusted but watched by the government officials; therefore the former ought to have increased punishment. He then announced that those officers who had betrayed their trusts should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer, and pay a fine of $1,000 each.

Then followed the case of James K. Hill, deputy revenue collector. Hill protested his innocence before God and the world. The judge in sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine remarked his crime was of deeper dye, because of his high position in the government service. In passing sentence of those who had been laborers about the distillery, the judge remarked the difference between their crime and that of the government officer's, and gave them three months in Gibson county jail and $500 fine, with the exception of Thomas Robb, a distiller, who he gave one year in jail.

Failed.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 1.—Indem Bros., pork packers, have failed. Liabilities $300,000, assets unknown.

Suspended.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Daily News has suspended. It is currently reported that $200,000 were sunk in the attempt to establish it.

NEWBURG, Feb. 1.—By the suspension of the Seamless clothing manufacturing company at Watteawan yesterday, four hundred operatives were thrown out. Many of them are destitute.

Defaulter.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 1.—The treasurer of St. Lawrence county is defaulter in the sum of $35,000. He was a republican and eighteen years in office.

Warrant Issued.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Hour understands that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Wm. Smith, of the well known firm of Solicitors Smith & Co. It is feared that he has used a large amount of money belonging to various clients, and that his debts amount to $740,000.

SHORE TO SHORE.

Prescribing for the Sultan--Advising the Khedive--Alarums from Spain---A Commercial Developer Banished.

Andrassy's Note.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 1.—The Austrian, Russian and German ambassadors have communicated Count Andrassy's note verbally to the porte. The ambassadors of the other powers at the same time declared their governments saw nothing in Count Andrassy's proposal contrary to the treaty of Paris. The porte promised to examine the scheme and acquaint the powers with its decision.

LONDON, February 1.—The News has a special from Vienna saying that Constantinople advices state that Count Andrassy's reform project will be read to the grand vizier Saturday.

VIENNA, February 1.—The Politische's correspondence is authorized to contradict the statements in regard to Prince Milan's supposed dissatisfaction with the present position of affairs, and his intention to resign. Nothing in the present condition served to justify the serious alarm or so serious a measure as abdication. There have been struggles and contention between the political parties, but they left the position of the dynasty entirely untouched. All of Servia has affirmed that at the present junction of affairs, no more serious misfortune could happen to the country than a change of ruler.

The French Senate.

LONDON, February 1.—The Daily News Paris special this morning says, with reference to the conflicting statements of the recent French senatorial electors in French newspapers, that the figures are artfully grouped, in accordance with party feeling. Two great facts, however, are prominent, in the absence of a majority they are willing to dissolve the republican assembly, and the discomfiture of the Bonapartists.

Died.

LONDON, February 1.—A Methodist divine, Rev. Jabez Burns, is dead.

John Foster, once editor of the London News, and author of the Life of Dickens, is dead.

Postponed.

LONDON, February 1.—In consequence of the bereavement of Dion Boucicault, on account of the death of his son by railroad accident, he will postpone his American engagements.

Brodsky's Departure.

MOSCOW, February 1.—The German Gazette of this city, is informed that the reason of the departure of the merchant Brodsky is, he was the author of alarmist telegrams, letters and dispatches, to Berlin and London, with the object to depreciate Russian stocks and of raising the price of wheat.

LONDON, February 1.—The mission of Outray to Egypt for the purpose of fostering French influence is regarded a failure.

The Times Cairo letter says, Outray interfered between the khedive, and English and French capitalists, who are competing in negotiating further advances to Egypt. The khedive inclines to the English, but wishes to conduct the operation on a purely commercial basis and a select party offering the terms. This displeased Outray and there has been a consequent disagreement between him and the khedive.

Spanish War News.

MADRID, February 1.—It is officially stated that Gen. Quesada has destroyed a powder and cartridge manufactory, occupied by Dima, Arteage & Cenaari in Biscay, and now threatens Durango. The news received at San Sebastian that Gen. Quesada has already entered Durango is premature. Gen. Martinez Campos is marching on Elizonde in northern Navarre and will attack the place to-morrow.

SAN SEBASTIAN, February 1.—Advices received here announce that Martinez Campos is advancing into the heart of the Baitzan valley, driving the Carlists toward the mountains of the frontier.

A great panic is said to prevail among the Carlists at Vera and other points on the Bidassoa river.

General Mariones continues his movement. He commenced yesterday.

TOLOSA, February 1.—The Carlists deny that they were defeated at Santa Barbara. They claim that their General Perula repulsed the royalists and pursued them to Puente la Reine; that the royalist division advancing on Lorca was defeated and retreated precipitately and that Mariones received a severe check on the 29th ultimo.

LONDON, February 1.—The Times publishes a letter from San Sebastian saying that the movement by the royalists toward Vera on the 25th of January was only to cover the real attack on Guetaria. Guetaria is the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast west of San Sebastian since the commencement of the war. General Mariones, returning to San Sebastian, embarked three battalions of troops, which landed at Guetaria before daylight on the 26th. These immediately attacked and captured the height of Garlemenal, which commands the town of Guetaria. The Carlists fled almost without firing a shot. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the movement. It completely alters the condition of the Guipuzcoan campaign and renders necessary the abandonment of the Carlist positions from which they bombarded San Sebastian, and opens an easy route whereby Mariones may advance into Biscay, threatening Dutango and other Carlist centers, to a junction with Gen. Lomas' forces now advancing from the direction of Bilboa.

Thus Mariones' movements have commenced most favorably, and should subsequent operations be crowned with equal success, Carlism will have received its death blow in the western province.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The caucus discussed the finance question, but came to no conclusion, and after exchange of views referred the matter to the committee of consultation.

The democratic caucus is still in session. Rev, C K Marshall, of Mississippi and Major Bond, addressed the senate committee in behalf of the Texas Pacific railroad.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Babcock, with his witnesses, have been notified to appear in court on next Monday

FOUR OR SIX!

How Long Shall Our Cæsars Hold the Reins?

Fernando Wood on American Shipping.

John L. Conley Confirmed for the 4th Georgia Revenue District.

General Political News from All Sections.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—House—The senate bill removing the disabilities of George S. Hawkins, of Florida, has been passed.

The bill to give American register to the Hawaiian bark Arctic passed. She changed her flag during war to prevent capture, for which there was some disposition to punish her.

During the discussion Wood said he was not specially opposed to the bill, but his remarks were intended to be general in their application as to shipyards of this country being silent. That fact was attributable to the gentleman's (Kasson's) political friends who imposed such a protective tariff on everything entering into the construction of vessels that it was impossible to build vessels in this country and run them in competition with the cheaply built vessels of other countries. He (Wood) was an advocate of free ships, and had been always in favor of free trade, believing that American industry, American enterprise, American capital, and American progressiveness enabled this country to compete with all other countries.

The house took up as the special order the proposed amendment to the constitution reported from the judiciary committee, which is that no person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of president, shall ever again be eligible to said office. To this proposition, Frye, of Maine, a member of the judiciary committee, offered the following as a substitute From and after the fourth day of March in the year 1885: the term of office of president and vice president of the United States shall be 6 years, and any person having been elected to and held the office of president or who for two years has held such office shall be ineligible to a re-election.

The bill was discussed by Knott, New, Frye, McCrary, Caulfield, Lawrence and Harrison.

Knott gave notice that he would call for the previous question on Wednesday.

At the expiration of the morning hour the house adjourned.

SENATE—The citizens of Illinois petition for a repeal of the resumption act, and to substitute legal tenders for national bank notes.

Sherman, from the committee on finance introduced a concurrent resolution for a common mint of money for the United States and Great Britain, with reasons why it should pass.

The house bill for extending time for unstamped instruments passed.

The district interest bill was discussed without action.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

Confirmations—McGraw, auditor of postoffice department; Conley, collector of fourth Georgia revenue district; Wm. S. Chichester, surveyor of customs, La.; Mitchell, collector of customs, Yorktown, Va.; Ridge Paschal, collector of customs, Corpus Christi; L. F. Dyer, Tennessee, consul at Odessa.

The committee on ways and means agreed to report in favor of the Hawaiian treaty.

A full cabinet except Mr. Jewell.

The secretary of the treasury informs the house all information respecting the freedman's bank called for is in the document presented to the senate by the commissioners and reminds the house that his connection with the commissioners terminated with their selection and bonding.

The district commissioners, since their appointment have paid $111,710 for advertising viz: Republican, $55,000; Chronicle, $14,000; Star, $8,000, Critic, $1,000.

Japanese Centennial Commissioners

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—The Japanese commissioners to the centennial, comprising five gentlemen, arrived yesterday on the Belgic.

The Fenians.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The Fenian convention elected John O'Mahoney headcenter.

Burned.

NEWMARKET, Feb. 1.—Lafayette Hall and the nut and bolt factory burned.

Snowing.

CAIRO, February 1.—It has been snowing since 10 o'clock this morning, and the thermometer has been 25 degrees below zero since daylight.

James L. Dunning's Relief Refused.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senator Maxey from the committee on post-offices and postroads, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of James L. Dunning and others, of Atlanta, Ga., and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

THE LEGISLATURE.

House—Afternoon Session.

February 18th, 1876.

The house met at 3 p. m., and was called to order by Speaker HARDEMAN.

Senate and house bills were read the second time and referred.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

MR. SPEER—To amend the act creating a board of commissioners for Harris county, by applying its provisions to Spalding and Butts county.

MR. FANNIN—To change the lines between the counties of Troup and Heard.

The house adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

—Probably the most remarkable collection ever taken up at a single religious gathering was the one at the closing meeting of Messrs. Moody and Sankey at Philadelphia. Mr. Moody had announced on the previous evening that a collection was to be taken up, and all came prepared to contribute to the work of the evangelists. The result of his appeal was a collection aggregating about $100,000. There was also a subscription of $5,000 and a gift of a diamond ring for which $1,000 was realized.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., February 1, 1876.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE,
HONS. L. E. BLECKLEY AND JAMES JACKSON, JUDGES.

Reported Exclusively for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Sims vs. Kidd et. al. Rule, from Oglethorpe.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a rule against the sheriff on the following statement of facts as are substantially set forth in the record. On the first Tuesday in July, 1875, the sheriff sold a tract of land under two common law fi fas as the property of W. H. Kidd, which was bid off by Sims for the sum of $805 00. After satisfying the two common law fi fas, there remained in the sheriff's hands an excess of $183 00. The defendant, Kidd, on the 6th of July, 1875, gave to Olive an order on the sheriff to pay to him the excess arising from the sale of his property, after satisfying the two common law fi fas, in payment of a claim which Olive had against Kidd. This order was placed in the sheriff's hands before the sale of the land. Sims on the day, and before the sale, placed in the hands of the sheriff a mortgage on the land sold, of younger date than the judgments made by Kidd and which had been duly recorded, but which had not been foreclosed and claimed that the $183 00 in the sheriff's hands should be paid to his mortgage.

Sims, on motion, was made a party to the proceeding before the court, and set forth in writing the grounds of his equitable claim to the money in the hands of the sheriff, alleging that Kidd was insolvent. The court ordered the money in the sheriff's hands to be paid to the defendant Kidd for the use of Olive; whereupon Sims excepted. The mortgage of Sims was dated on the 2d of June, 1875, and recorded on the 9th of June, 1875, and was of older date than Kidd's order to the sheriff to pay the money to Olive, and it was admitted that Kidd was insolvent. Whilst it was no sufficient answer for the sheriff to protect him from paying the money in his hands under the rule, that Sims had placed in his hands a mortgage against Kidd which had not been foreclosed, still, Sims had the right to come before the court and be made a party to the proceeding for the purpose of asserting his equitable claim to the money arising from the sale of Kidd's land on which he had a mortgage, as against the claim of Kidd to the money or his assignee, Kidd being insolvent, and the question was, who had the superior equity to the $183 00 in the sheriff's hands arising from the sale of Kidd's land, Kidd or his assignee, Olive, or Sims who had a duly recorded mortgage on the land. In our judgment, Sims, had the superior equitable claim to have the money in the sheriff's hands applied to his mortgage, unless it could have been shown by the other contesting party, that the mortgage had been satisfied, or for some other reason, that it was not a valid subsisting mortgage. On the statement of facts disclosed in the record, we reverse the judgment of the Court below.

Judgment reversed.

W. G. Johnson, for plaintiff in error.
Jno. C. Reed, for defendants.

Sale et al. vs Wingfield, administrator. Claim, from Wilkes

WARNER, C. J.

This was a claim case, and a case in which a summons of garnishment had been issued. Both cases, by agreement of the parties, were submitted to the decision of the presiding judge as to the questions of fact and law involved therein. It appears from the evidence in the record that Wyley, the plaintiff's intestate, loaned Sale $4,000 in gold coin for the purchase of a tract of land containing 1,294 acres, for which Sale and wife executed their promissory note and to secure the payment of which Sale executed a mortgage on the land purchased, which mortgage was foreclosed and levied on the land, the claimant claiming 230 acres thereof as a homestead exemption. The land for which the money was loaned by Wyley to Sale to purchase was owned by Mrs. Simpson. Wyley placed the money in the hands of DuBose, with instructions to hold it until Sale procured a deed to the land from Mrs. Simpson so that he could execute a valid mortgage on the land to secure the payment of the note. When Sale procured the deed to the land from Mrs. Simpson, DuBose wrote the mortgage, and Sale executed it, and the money was then paid to Mrs. Simpson for the land. The mortgage was executed in December 1870. In April 1874, Sale, as the head of a family, obtained and had set apart 230 acres of the land as a homestead exemption. In relation to the garnishment, it was admitted that DuBose, the garnishee, had in his hands $425 00 for the rent of the entire tract of land purchased by Sale from Mrs. Simpson for the year 1874, which had been paid by his tenant in advance for the rent of the land. The money for the rent of the land in DuBose, hands paid him for Sale, was paid before any application for homestead exemption of personalty was made. The court decided that the land set apart as a homestead in realty was subject to the plaintiff mortgage fi fa, and that the money in the hands of DuBose as garnishee, except the sum of $200 00 which was exempted as personalty, was also subject to the plaintiff fi fa. Whereupon the claimant excepted. The debt which the mortgage on the land was given to secure, was for the purchase money of the land, and the execution which was issued on the judgment of foreclosure of that mortgage and levied on the land, on a part of which the homestead was located, is within one of the exceptions specified in the constitution, therefore, it was subject to levy and Sale in satisfaction of the plaintiff's mortgage fi fa. It is insisted that inasmuch as Sale paid $987 00 of the purchase money for the land besides the sum included in Wyley's mortgage, that there should be an apportionment of the value of the home stead land to the other land not included in the homestead. There is some doubt, from the evidence of Simpson, whether the $987 00 paid by Sale was paid for the land, or whether it was not paid for personal property on the place sold to Sale. But be that as it may, in our judgment, according to a fair interpretation of the constitution, a homestead cannot be taken on any part of one entire tract of land which has been purchased, so as to exempt the same from the payment of the purchase money due therefor. In other words the entire tract of land purchased must be paid for before a homestead can be located on any portion thereof and be exempted from the payment of the purchase money due therefor. The rent money in the hands of the garnishee belonged to Sale, and was subject to the payment of his debts.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

F. H. Colley; S. H. Hardeman; Jno. C. Reed, for plaintiffs in error.
R. Toombs, for defendant.

Virgin et al. vs. Wingfield. Equity, from Wilkes.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainants against the defendant to recover certain described property, including a house and lot in the town of Washington, Wilkes county. On the 15th of October, 1863, Weems, who was in possession of the house and lot, acting as trustee for his wife, sold and conveyed the same to Wyley for the sum of $17,500 00, signing the deed as trustee. The complainants are the children of Weems and wife, and claim the property sued for under a trust deed executed by Weems and wife to Wingfield in 1861. For a more detailed statement of the facts of the case see Wingfield vs. Virgin et al., 51st Geo. Rep., 139. This is the third time this case has been before this court. It was first brought here by the defendant, Wingfield, and this court reversed the judgment of the court below, and granted a new trial, holding that Wyley, the defendant's intestate, had a good prescription title under the statute to the house and lot, as against the complainants. When the case went back to the court below, the complainants amended their bill, and alleged that the deed under which Wyley went into possession as color of title, made by Weems to him, was procured by fraud, and sought to prove the fraud by Weems. The court below held that Weems was an incompetent witness, and dismissed the case. The complainants sued out their writ of error and brought the case here for review. This court reversed the judgment of the court below, holding that Weems was a competent witness, and that the question whether the deed from Weems to Wyley originated in fraud so as to defeat his prescriptive title—was a proper question to be submitted to a jury under the allegations in the complainants' amended bill. On the last trial of the case on the question of fraud, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds set forth therein, which was overruled by the court, and the complainants excepted. The only witness who testified that Wyley knew his possession of the house and lot originated in fraud under his deed from Weems, was Weems himself, one of the parties to that contract. All the other witnesses testify to what Wyley said and did afterwards, when the validity of his title to the house and lot had become a matter of discussion amongst his neighbors.

Although I concurred in the judgment of the court holding that Weems was a competent witness on the trial of the case of the complainants against the defendant, he not being a party to that suit then on trial, it does not necessarily follow that because a witness is competent to prove general facts within his knowledge, that he is competent to prove certain special facts, under the provisions of the evidence act of 1866; and if the testimony of Weems as to what he said to Wyley, and what Wyley said to him at the time of the execution of the deed by him to Wyley, going to show that it was a fraudulent contract, had been objected to on the ground that Wyley, the other party to that contract, was dead, the objection, in my judgment, should have been sustained, although he might have been a competent witness to testify to other facts in the case independently of what was said and done between himself and the dead man, Wyley, at the time of the execution of the deed by him to Wyley. The testimony of Weems, however, was admitted in relation to what was said by him to Wyley, and by Wyley to him at the time he sold the house and lot and executed the deed to Wyley therefor without objection, and the jury found for the defendant with that evidence before them. The question was not whether Wyley could be charged as a trustee in view of the principles recognized by courts of equity, if the suit had been instituted within seven years, but the question was whether Wyley had a good prescriptive title to the house and lot under the law and facts of the case. According to the previous ruling of this court in this same case, (Wingfield vs Virgin et al., 51st Ga. Rep., 139) Wyley had a good prescriptive title to the house and lot under the law, unless it could be shown that his prescriptive title originated in fraud. The fact that it appears from the evidence in the record, that Wyley paid a fair and full consideration for the property to Weems when he purchased it from him and took his deed therefor, and went into possession under that deed, is strong presumptive evidence at least that it was a bona fide purchase of the property on the part of Wyley. To rebut that presumption, and to show that Wyley's prescriptive title which he claims under the law, originated in fraud, the testimony of Weems is mainly relied on. In view of his testimony on the last trial as the same appears in the record, it is quite probable that the jury did not give much credit to it, and that was exclusively a question for their consideration. The charge of the court in relation to the main controlling points in the case, was substantially correct, and although there may have been some errors in it, still the verdict was right under the law and facts of the case, and we will not disturb it.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

W. M. & M. P. Reese; Vason & Davis; John C. Reed, for plaintiffs in error.
Robt Toombs, for defendant.

Bush vs Dupree's ex'rs. Rule, from Oglethorpe.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Discharge in bankruptcy does not affect the prior lien of a judgment upon land set apart to the bankrupt as exempt, the creditor not having proved his debt, nor done anything to waive his lien or submit it to the jurisdiction of the bankrupt court.

2. The land is protected from levy and sale under the judgment, to the same extent only as it would have been protected by the homestead and exemption laws of this state, had no proceedings in bankruptcy taken place.

3. When the lien is that of a judgment which was rendered prior to 1868, the increased exemptions provided for by the present constitution will not hold against it.

Judgment affirmed.

Jno. C. Reed for plaintiff in error.
R. Toombs, for defendants.

Ward vs. The State. Stabbing, from Oglethorpe.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Although, on an indictment for stabbing, it might be competent to convict of an assault, or of an assault and battery, or of an attempt to stab, instead of wholly acquitting the prisoner, yet where the evidence clearly proves the offence as charged, it is not error against the prisoner for the court to instruct the jury that they can return no verdict but one of guilty or not guilty.

2. To constitute stabbing, the knife need not enter further than to penetrate the skin and draw blood—certainly, half an inch, or even the eighth of an inch, would be deep enough.

3. Opprobrious words will not justify stabbing.

Judgment affirmed.

John C. Reed, for plaintiff in error.
Samuel Lumpkin, solicitor general, by S. H. Hardeman, for the state.

Duncan vs Anderson. Complaint, from Wilkes.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Once granting a new trial by the presiding judge, for want of sufficient evidence to support the verdict, can hardly be said to be abuse of discretion, since the parties have no longer the resource of appealing to a special jury, and affirmance in the Supreme Court is almost a matter of course.

2. The landlord is not responsible in damages for a tort committed by his cropper in hiring or working servants previously employed by another master. The facts of this case do not make either an original agency or an agency by ratification. The cropper alone had the power of employment and of discharge.

Judgment affirmed.

F. H. Colley, for plaintiff in error.
W. M. & M. P. Reese, for defendant.

Wm. W. Daniels vs. The Intendant and Wardens of the town of Athens. Case, from Clarke.

JACKSON, J.

1. A contiguous embankment necessary to make access to a bridge so as to pass teams and wagons over it, is part of the bridge, and title to the bridge covers such an embankment.

2. A bridge, though within the corporate limits of a municipality, may belong to the county and not to the municipality; and if it be recognized both by the county and municipality as the property of the former, the former and not the latter is bound to keep it in repair; and the duty to repair extends to all the bridge including whatever contiguous thereto is necessary to get access to it to cross the stream thereon.

3. If such bridge was built and rebuilt by virtue of the authority of the county, which disposed of the old timbers at each rebuilding according to its own will, and authorized the municipal authorities to do all they did in regard to rebuilding it, assuming and exercising the right to declare it a toll, bridge in the contingency that the municipality failed to pay the bonds issued by it for rebuilding the bridge, the title and duty to repair is in the county, no matter in what proportion the county and town contributed to rebuild it.

4. The fact that the town authorities from time to time voluntarily repaired the bridge and worked and kept in order the embankment leading to it, does not change the title to the property or the legal duty devolving upon its owner—nor does such voluntary repair and user make such a case of dedication by the county to the town as to change the title and legal duty to repair.

5. If the embankment was not a necessary part of the bridge but was a part of the streets of the municipality, the town and not the county would be bound to keep it in repair; and whether it be the one or the other, is a question for the jury under the charge of the court, and such question being fairly submitted by the court and decided by the jury this court will not interfere.

6. It follows, that whether a party crossing the bridge in a wagon, and precipitated from the embankment by the backing of his horse from the entrance of the bridge fifteen feet on the embankment, and thence over the embankment fifteen to twenty feet high, and thereby severely injured, can recover from the town authorities, turns on the title to, and consequent duty to repair the bridge and its appurtenances, and whether the embankment be an appurtenance thereto; and these questions having been fairly submitted to the jury, and a new trial having been refused thereon, the evidence, to say the most for the plaintiff in error, being conflicting, this court will not control the discretion of the court below in refusing to grant a new trial.

7. The law in regard to negligence and its effect, both as respects the plaintiff and the defendant, having been substantially given by the court, and no request having been made in writing or otherwise, to amend the charge by calling the attention of the court to the doctrine of contributory negligence, this court will not direct a new trial, although the court below omitted to charge upon that subject, especially as the verdict of the jury probably turned upon the other points made by the pleadings.

8. This case having been before this court before on the same pleadings, and upon the same evidence substantially, and the principles of law applicable to it having been then decided, and as then decided fairly submitted in the charge to the jury, it is *res adjudicata* in essence if not in form, and on that account it would require a very strong case to induce this court to reopen the controversy. See Daniels vs. Athens. Pamphlet, Jan. term, 1875, p. 5. Sharman & Redfield on Negligence, 252-253, 150, 33-34, 416-417, and notes; 2 Dillon on Mun. Cor. 789, 576, note 498 et al.

Judgment affirmed.

S. P. Thurmond; Emory Speer; Jno. C. Reed, for plaintiff in error.
B. H. Hill; Cobb Erwin & Cobb, for defendant.

James S. Sims vs. Lester & Hunnicutt, adm'rs. Case, from Oglethorpe. Demurrer.

JACKSON, J.

1. The failure of the mortgagee of an older mortgage to apply to that mortgage, before its foreclosure a particular payment according to directions given by the mortgagor at the time of the payment, is simply a breach of contract; and the right of action on such breach is in the mortgator, or if he be dead, in his legal representatives, and not in the holder of a junior mortgage on the same property, though it be averred that if the payment had been applied according to instructions, the junior mortgage would have received something from the mortgaged property and that the mortgagor's estate is insolvent. There is no privity of contract between the junior and senior mortgagees so as to authorize the former to sue the latter directly. Suit must be brought by the legal representative of the mortgagor on the breach of his contract, and then the recovery will be assets for distribution according to the statute of distributions, and the junior mortgagee may or may not receive something on his mortgage according to the priorities prescribed by that statute.

Judgment affirmed.

W. G. Johnson; Jno C Reed; Samuel Lumpkin; J. T. Olive, for plaintiff in error.
R. Toombs; J. D. Mathews, for defendants.

Abraham Barton, garnishee, vs. Samuel W. Winn. Garnishment, from Wilkes.

JACKSON, J.

1. Process of garnishment will not be dismissed because plaintiff's attorney signed the bond as security, such attorney not being employed in the garnishment case, but having acted as such only in the original common law suit.

2. Section 3268 of our Code is directory only, and construing it in connection with section 4, paragraph 6, the fact that an attorney in the garnishment signed the bond as security would not make the proceeding void, it not being so expressly provided by the enactment in section 3268.

3. The debtor by promissory note may be garnished, and if served with the summons before he has paid the note he will pay it at his peril, nor is he protected in paying to a third party who acquires title after the service of the summons, if the note be overdue. Such holder takes the overdue note subject to all the equities between the original parties, and among these equities in the right which a vigilant creditor acquires by his attaching the note by serving the summons of garnishment on the maker. 38 Ga. 17.

4. The issue in such a case is, to whom did the note belong when the summons of garnishment was served?—and to illustrate that issue, a letter to his agent to purchase the note by the holder, is admissible to show when he got title, as well as the bona fides of his purchase. The garnishee's whole defense rests upon the holder's title to whom he paid the note, and therefore his acts and letters are admirable against the garnishee.

Judgment affirmed.

F. H. Colley; S. H. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error.
W. M. & M. P. Reese, for defendant.

Anderson Wynn, jr. vs. The State. Murder, from Hancock.

JACKSON, J.

1. On an indictment for murder, the court should not give the law of voluntary manslaughter in charge to the jury, if there be no evidence which would authorize the jury to consider that lower grade of homicide; but if there be sufficient evidence to create a doubt, however slight, upon the point of whether the offense be murder or voluntary manslaughter, and of one of the defenses urged by defendant's counsel be, that the facts make a case if voluntary manslaughter, and if the attention of the court be called by counsel thereto, the court should instruct the jury upon the law of voluntary manslaughter as well as of murder; otherwise the jury would be deprived of their privilege to pass upon the facts, and the defendant would be denied his right to have them try every issue of fact.

2. It is not error to call the jury's attention to physical facts, such as the appearance of the pistol and cartridges used in the difficulty by the deceased, as circumstances which they may invoke to settle the conflict in the testimony of witnesses, especially where the Court says distinctly in connection with this part of his charge, that he neither expresses nor intimates any opinion as to the effect thereof.

3. The pistol, though fired off after the rencontre is over, may go to the jury for their inspection, and its condition as found at the close of the fight may be described by witnesses who saw it then and before it was altered by firing; but no experiment by firing or otherwise, if made without defendant's consent and after the homicide, should be admitted as evidence. It might result in the improper manufacture of testimony after the close of the affray.

4. Witnesses may testify about the appearance of the pistol and cartridges at the close of the fight, marks of indentation or the want of such marks, as indicating whether other barrels had been snapped or not, and all other facts connected with the pistol and cartridges unaltered from their condition at the close of the fight; and upon further testifying that they are familiar with such weapons and their use and practice, they may give their opinions upon the question, whether the appearance of the pistol, cartridges, marks and indentations, or their absence, indicate that other, and how many, barrels had been snapped; the jury, of course, being free to form their own opinions and draw their own conclusions from all the testimony.

5. The flight of the accused, where and when arrested, whether he resisted or not, how he was armed, and all the circumstances attending his arrest, are admissible to be considered by the jury for what they are worth.

Judgment reversed.

J. T. Jordan; Geo. F. Pierce, for plaintiff in error.
Samuel Lumpkin, solicitor general; Seaborn Reese; Charles W. DuBose, for the state.

Mr. Allred's Resolutions

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will allow me to express the hope that the resolutions of Mr. Allred upon affairs in northern Georgia will be reconsidered upon the reassembling of the house to-day, and suitably amended before being sent forth as a deliberate expression by that body.

In the first place, the resolutions should be put into decent English, their present form being anything but creditable to the scholarship of the Georgia legislature.

Secondly, the violent language used to characterize certain acts alleged to have been committed against citizens of Georgia, neither comports with the dignity of the general assembly, nor is it justified by our present imperfect knowledge of the facts. Used before enquiry it is highly improper and out of place. Nor is it necessary for a firm and [illegible] vindication of the dignity of the [illegible] and the rights of our citizens.

OUTSIDER.

Preferred Locals.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lewis & Co.'s, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS, WM. McNAUGHT & CO. See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Sash, Doors and Blinds

5,000 White Pine Doors, all sizes,
5,000 White Pine Windows, all sizes,
5,000 pair White Pine Blinds, all sizes,
Mantels, Mouldings, Newel's, Stair Rails, Balusters, &c.

Can fill orders promptly and always at the lowest rates. C. O. D. orders have our especially attention.

JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
81 and 83 Broad St., near the Bridge.

Not Surprised.

When we consider the little attention which is paid to the laws of health, by the citizens of this country, we cannot be surprised at the indifference manifested by them in relation to the purity of the articles that are used in their daily food. If all articles put upon the market were like Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts and Cream Baking Powder this indifference might answer, their perfect wholesomeness would insure us against all evil consequences from their use. When you want a flavoring extract or a baking powder ask for Dr. Price's, you will soon be convinced that for strength and excellence they have no equal.
jan29—deat sun tues&thur&wlt

New Advertisements.

It has been asked—Markham House
Physical ailments—Dr. Marsh.
I want to rent—John T. McGuire.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Look in to-morrow—Entertainment.
Dr. Hooten's property—N. R. Fowler.
Reduction in rates—J. M. Selkirk.
Don't fail to be—Markham House.
Wholesale grocers—Boynton Bros.
A Proclamation—James M. Smith.
Don't lose the opportunity.
I offer a great bargain—Grocer.
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.
Fireman's Benevont Association.
Home stomach bitters.
Grand entertainment at Markham House
Parlor barber shop—Wm. Alese.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, February 1, 1876.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

4 Atlanta	19	13 Coweta	18
5 Southern	00	14 Rome	6
6 Oconee	3	15 Cherokee	12
7 Albany	31	16 Augusta	19
8 Southwestern	21	17 Middle	6
9 Pataula	16	18 Ocmulgee	12
10 Chattahoochee	19	19 Eastern	17
11 Macon	8	20 Brunswick	9
12 Flint	16		

[Supreme Court Decisions of 1st term may be had by addressing W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 to others. Sent postpaid.]

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Nos. 13 and 14—Ponce, et. al., vs. Underwood, et. al. Equity, from Hancock. Argued.

J. T. Jordan; Jas. A. Harley, for plaintiff in error.

M. W. Lewis; C. W. DuBose; Orr & Lewis, contra.

No. 15—Clark & Wilson vs. Trawick. Claim, from Hancock.

Argued

J. T Jordan, for plaintiff in error.

Geo. F. Pierce, jr., contra,

After the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Jordan, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

New Seeds.

500 barrels selected Eastern and Northern Early Rose Seed Potatoes. Also, 100 barrels Peachblow and Russett Potatoes. Also, a large and well selected stock of Field and Garden Seeds, guaranteed genuine. Special inducements offered to the trade.

McMILLAN & SNOW,
25 Marietta street.
jan12—dwed&sun1mo

GREAT reductions in Bleachings has been made at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's in the price of the following Brands: Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, King Phillip, Crescent, Hollowell, Our Choice, Oakdale, Lily of the Valley, Hay Maker, Forest Mills, Bates Mills, Columbia White Rock, Harvard, etc, etc. jan23-tf.

ALTHOUGH MANY ARE PREDISPOSED TO LUNG TROUBLES FROM BIRTH; yet even such may escape Consumption, or other Pulmonary or Bronchial diseases, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.
feb2—dwed-sat&sun&w1t3lp

To the Members of the Legislature and the Public at Large.

"There is Millions in it." Where?
By making your purchases of Dry Goods and Carpets at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
jan23-tf. No 38 Whitehall street.

Physical Ailments

To our readers who are unfortunately afflicted, we most earnestly call their attention to the fact that a representative of the world renowned establishment of Dr. Marsh, of No. 2 Vesey street (Astor house,) New York, has taken rooms at the Markham House for a few days, for the application of his invaluable inventions for the cure of Hernia (or Rupture) and Physical Deformities, such as Club Feet, Bow Legs, Knock-Knees, Spinal Curvatures, Weak Ankles, etc. The above named establishment is the oldest of the kind in the country, and Dr. Marsh is recognized by the profession as being at the head of his specialties. Many of our citizens have been treated by him, and they all speak in the highest praise of results. You will have but this day only to avail yourself of his great experience, so do not lose this opportunity. Call at Markham House, Room No. 9.

Sixteen Car Loads.

For the next twenty days I will sell Dressing Case and Parlor Sets, Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Chairs, and anything else comprising my stock, at greatly reduced figures, in order to make room for the immense stock to arrive.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street.
jan23—d15d

ATTENTION is called to the poetical recommendation of Vanity Fair Tobacco in our poet's column. It is believed that the eulogium is entirely deserved, and smokers will do well to make its virtues the subject of an immediate experiment.

BEAUTIFUL assortment of Kid Gloves can be found at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
jan23-tf

I WANT to rent a nice 5 or 6 room house, with servants' room and kitchen, conveniently located on south side of railroad.
feb2—d1t JNO. T. McGUIRE.

Special Notices.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., have reduced all their 30, 35 and 40 cents dress goods to 25 cents.

Great reductions have also been made in Black Gros Grain Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Black Henrietta Cloths, etc, etc. A call, before purchasing elsewhere is respectfully solicited to examine our qualities and prices. jan23 dtf

Don't lose the opportunity to have that troublesome rupture cured. Remember, you have this day only to get one of Dr. Marsh's celebrated radical cure trusses, at the Markham House, room 9.

Spanish Chufas!

Just received, several bushels GENUINE and FRESH CHUFAS. Circulars of information furnished on application. For sale in any quantity, by

J. B. WILSON & Co.,
Seed Store,
jan29—d1w 24 Broad street.

A BAD LEAK.

During the rain and hail storm yesterday the proceedings of the senate were almost suspended by the noise of a stream of water falling through a hole in the roof and where the plastering had fallen from the ceiling. Outside of the spectacle of seeing the Georgia senate sitting in a chamber thus subject to inundation, we think the state ought to have pride enough in her public buildings to keep it in decent repair. The comptroller general's report shows a large sum of the annual appropriation for this purpose unexpended. Wouldn't it be economy to spend some of this money in repairing the senate chamber?

STREET SALMAGUNDI.

Bloody Shirt Morton to Speak in Atlanta.

Marriages and Other Matters of a Romantic Nature in Our Courts.

Adjournment of the Grand Lodge B'nai Brith.

What Willis has to Say About His Recent Complications.

Real Estate Knocked Down by the Sheriff Yesterday.

I. O. B. B.

LAST DAY OF THE JEWISH GRAND LODGE AND L'ENVOI.

Yesterday morning the grand lodge, district No. 5, I. O. B. B., assembled at the lodge room in Connally building and proceeded to finish up the business of the session. After the exhausting dissipations at the banquet and ball the previous evening the delegates came to their work with much alacrity and a great deal of unfinished business was disposed of.

PROCEEDINGS.

The amendments to the constitution were finally acted upon. The endowment fund was secured by raising the tax to 75 cents, with 25 cents of the amount as a sinking fund.

The question of per diem and mileage of delegates created some discussion but was finally disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

THE NEXT MEETING,

as was finally decided upon, will be held in Washington City, on the last Sunday in January, 1877. And while at this point we may say that the delegates are free in saying that they intend to send our friend Aaron Haas back to us, clothed with the office and honors of the presidency of the grand lodge. They surely could not select an officer who would prove more efficient and of greater credit to the order.

AID TO ROUMANIA.

The question of assisting the persecuted Jews of Roumania was considered. Some four years ago Mr. Peixotte, of San Francisco, was made United States consul among these people, but the government pays the official no salary. He is dependent upon this order which was instrumental in having him sent there, for his support. On motion yesterday, this grand lodge resolved to continue its portion of the support heretofore guaranteed to the zealous and patriotic consul.

MEMORIALS.

Resolutions of condolence with the families of deceased brothers M. Rose and D. Jacobs, were presented and unanimously adopted. They were ordered suitably inscribed in the minutes and copies sent to the families of deceased.

ADDRESSES

of respect and congratulation were made by the various officers and the measures necessary to give permanence and prominence to the order urged upon the brethren.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The grand lodge unanimously adopted resolutions thanking Gate City lodge for its royal and lavish hospitality, to the city press—THE CONSTITUTION and Herald—for courtesies extended, to the citizens generally for a generous welcome and liberal attentions and to the various committees who had done so much for their welfare and enjoyment.

THEIR DEPARTURE.

The delegates departed for their homes last evening by the Air-Line and Kennesaw routes. They were highly pleased with our city and their splendid reception here. They say they have never before had such princely favors shown to them before and they will always remember Atlanta and her noble people. We wish all the travelers *bon voyage* to their homes?

DR. MARSH.

A representative of Dr. Marsh has been in our city for the past week or two. Those of the afflicted who have put themselves under his treatment have been greatly benefitted. He will leave to-day for Cartersville, and we recommend him to the citizens of that place as a courteous and refined gentleman. The afflicted will find him their benefactor.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

REMARKS OF MR REESE, SENATOR FROM 29TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Reese said: Mr. President and senators—I rise to reply to the remarks of the senator from the 24th, and like him I say in advance of what I propose to urge in support of the bill before the senate, that I have no interest either way in any insurance company to be affected by this bill. I am, as he is, a very small stockholder in the Southern Mutual of this state—a company so well managed and thereby so strong in the confidence of the people as to be totally indifferent to the passage of the bill—or to the defeat. I never consulted with or took advice from any agent or company on the introduction of this bill—introduced it upon my own knowledge of the necessities, and alone am responsible for its introduction. As to insurance companies I say here again what I have before said in this place, while I am in a position of honor and trust I shall use every particle of such trust and power to compel them to perform the obligation they undertake and which in many instances they seek to avoid. So far from being an advocate and friend of insurance companies I have never in my life been counsel or agent of one of them—on all cases I have been opposed to them.

Now see what is the plain object of the bill. It is to secure our people—it is when they pay their premiums for policies to secure them in that which the policy undertakes to secure; it is to provide means within our own state of satisfying the claiming policy holders. As things now stand a person in our state insured by a company or its agents residing out of the state may sue the company here, and when he gets a judgment he gets nothing. There is no property of the company here—not a foot of real estate—and as to the premiums received, so far from being invested here and accessible thereby to garnishments, they are removed to foreign states, to the great cities of the north, east and west, to add to their wealth and splendor—to build for them palaces, and to strengthen their banks and money-lenders. Constantly is this great evil pressing upon us. The senator says it is a small evil—not worthy of the attention of the general assembly. I do not consider it small, but if it were so and one man was aggrieved thereby, the state is unworthy of itself when it declines to protect him by its laws. The evil as I said is not small—it is extensive and serious. Persons as I well know have not only suffered by being forced to make sacrifices after getting judgment against foreign insurance companies, from having to sue them over again in distant and unfriendly states, but before getting judgment, many persons knowing our inability force companies residing in other states to make sacrifice of their claim; and with some honorable exceptions, the rule of insurance companies is to bring down the loss to the lowest possible point. It is said by the senator that it will compel our own companies chartered here to put up the same deposit in other states if they do business there when we require it of foreign companies. I have no objection to this result. I do not want the people of North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina to be in a worse condition than ourselves. If we need protection, so do they, and none of our companies going into other states to do business should be allowed to take risk and leave without securing the insured. This bill recognizes one great principal fact, we should do unto others as we would have them do to us. Besides this there is no necessity for any responsible, well managed company (as has been shown in the case of the Southern Mutual) to seek business out of the state, and when a company comes here and complains that the effect of this bill will be to prevent it from insuring in other states, I must conclude it is not properly managed. No well managed, responsible company with all its assets here and accessible to creditors need to go elsewhere for business. With the advantage of southern sympathy in its behalf, and with such security to Georgians, it can, if proper means are used, compete with and beat out foreign companies. In Virginia where the law requiring a deposit has been in force for several years it has been the means of increasing and strengthening companies organized in the state. It is said too, by the senator, that the bill will drive out many companies, withdraw the influence of competition, and thereby increase the rate of insurance. This is the old cry, very familiar to my ear and the ears of the people. Every time the legislature moves to remedy some wrong, and further protect the people, the cry is raised, we will raise the rate of insurance. I do not fear such a permanent result; do not believe for myself it can come. If we drive out weak, insolvent, reckless companies, the result will be better for the people. Instead of holding policies resting on nothing which will prove inadequate when he seeks for redress, the company will have something that is real indemnity, and if temporarily a little more is paid for insurance, the article will be so much better as to justify the increased premium. I say that rates will not and cannot be permanently increased beyond a fair premium, as in that event the piles hoarded in banks and strong boxes and iron chests waiting for safe and remunerative investments, will at once enter these enriching fields and our own people will make the money now so lavishly sent out of the state for insurance. Again the insurance companies from foreign states who will come here and make the required deposit are not all in a single combination. Like our merchants and competitors for trade, they will as they have done, contend and fight each other for the business of our state—some offering for more and some for less premium. Many so called local companies will not be driven from the field by the necessity of a deposit. They will and can remain—fully able to make the deposit.

This bill does not interfere in any manner with the operation of any strong solvent company. Instead of keeping their bonds in the vaults of some bank out of the state, it will simply make a change of the place of deposit—nothing more. The amount to be deposited and kept up continually, twenty-five thousand dollars is not oppressive, and yet at the same time give our people the required security. Another incidental effect of the bill besides securing the insured will be the increased credit given to our bonds. If fifty companies remain in the state, and I suppose they will, many of them will buy up a large number of our bonds, and thereby creating a demand for them. But it is said by the senator, the comptroller general can protect the people from wild cat companies. Now, while no man in the general assembly or in the state has a higher regard for the comptroller general and appreciates more highly his services, yet I am sure from the nature of the case, he cannot protect the people of the state.

Foreign agents come here, apply for license, pay the fee, submit their statements, swear to them, and the comptroller general has no way of ascertaining the amount of the alleged capital and surplus. The statement rests finally on the oath of some agent and no more. We need no stronger proof that companies are here doing business which ought not to be here under license from the comptroller general than the astounding fact that there are over one hundred foreign insurance companies doing business in Georgia. In the whole state of New York there are but one hundred and thirty companies doing business!! It is true in New York there is no deposit law, as in that state at great expense an insurance bureau has been created with great and for medible powers of seizing company's, stopping their business and driving them out of the state none of which we have. Cheapest and shortest means of protecting our people by requiring a deposit of twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds of other state or of the United States. Bill passed.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH R. R.

An adjourned meeting of members of the legislature from the counties on the line of the North and South road together with the various committees in the city in the interest of the stockholders, reassembled at the ladies' ordinary of the Kimball House last night, Col. Daniel S. Printup of Rome, officiated by request as chairman, and Capt W D Cripley as Secretary. Mayor Cleghorn explained the object of the meeting, and it was decided to sustain the bill introduced by Mr. Grimes of Muscogee with an amendment offered by Dr. Pittman of Troup. The important subject before the meeting was discussed at length by the above gentlemen and Senators Crawford and Blance, Col. Fannin of Troup, and Col. Sausbury of Columbus. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious, and every one present showed a fixed determination to work for the passage of the bill agreed upon. It was agreed that Mayor Cleghorn should name a committee at his leisure of which he should be chairman, to aid the members and senators in their efforts to carry the measure. If perseverance and industry deserve reward, the North and South should succeed, and we sincerely trust it may, as it is an important line and a needed one.

THE MAGISTRATES.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS IN THE SMALLER COURTS.

Isaac Collier, a very forlorn looking colored gentleman was before Justice Waters, yesterday, charged with bastardy. The warrant was sworn out by an equally melancholy looking damsel named Jane Sams. Justice Waters, after hearing the evidence, summed up the case in a very masterly manner, and told Isaac that he had to do one of the two things; to wit: get married or go to the chain gang. Isaac hesitated a long time as to which was the worst, but as he had never tried matrimony, and had tried the chain gang, he finally selected the former. The license was procured, Justice Waters adjusted his spectacles, and the twain were soon made one. The wife was rather demonstrative in her actions, and the last seen of them, as they were going down the steps, she had her arm around her newly made husband, trying to kiss him, evidently to his unspeakable disgust.

TURNED LOOSE.

J. M. Bayless and C. E. Felexner, the parties from Montgomery, Alabama, who were arrested here by the police a day or two ago, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, were released yesterday by Justice Butt Their counsel, Mr. Hooks, had sued out writs of habeas corpus to bring them before the ordinary, Judge Pittman, alleging that they were unjustly detained in the station house, and that there were no warrants existing against them. During the day Mr. F. D. Lee the proprietor of the National hotel, swore out warrants against them, charging them with obtaining board and lodging from him on the 29th of January, through fraudulent representations, and this warrant was served upon them while they were in the guardhouse. As this warrant formed a complete bar to their release by habeas corpus proceeding, Mr. Hooks dismissed the writ.

The parties were then carried before Justice Butt, where Mr. Lee, who in the meantime had changed his mind, declined to prosecute. The magistrate, therefore, dismissed the warrant also.

The chief of the Montgomery police was to have been here yesterday after them, but he failed to put in an appearance, and there being no further cause for the detention of the prisoners, they were suffered to go their ways.

A SEDUCTION CASE.

At the instigation of Emma Powell, colored, Justice Butt has issued a warrant for the arrest of Columbus Broun for seduction. Columbus is a festive darkey, and has more times than once, triffled with affections of ladies of his acquaintance Emma, however, is on the war path, and Columbus is in danger of having his career in the role of Don Juan cut short. The case comes up to-day, and Emma says she is either going to have his scalp or marriage certificate.

PEACE WARRANTS.

Justice McConnell wrestled during a good portion of yesterday with a series of peace warrants. The parties were Nancy Harris, Tempe Bently and Henry Harris The parties are all colored, and are in the employ of officers at the barracks. Henry is a wooden legged darkey, and the perseverence with which he stamps that leg around, in pursuit of other women than his lawful wife, is a great trial to the feelings of Nancy. Now Tempe Bennett is on Henry's visiting list, and when this fact came to Nancy's knowledge, and an interview ensued between herself and Tempe, which was filled with threats of vengeance, blood and thunder, etc. Hence Tempe took out a peace warrant against Nancy and Henry, and Nancy took out a peace warrant against Tempe. The latter case was heard and Tempe requested to give a bond of $50 The other case will be concluded to-day.

THE COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner Smith had a citizen of Gilmer county, named Simpson Sisson, before him yesterday for violations of the revenue laws. He was defended by Mr. S. A Darnell

ACTION OF TROVER.

An action of trover has been started against Mr. J. M Willis to obtain possession of the goods he recently purchased from Camp & Gilbreath. Mr. Willis has a few days in which to make up bond for the goods, which he will doubtless do

THE SHERIFF'S SALES.

Yesterday was sheriff's sales day and in spite of the exceeding unpleasant weather a large crowd of citizens were in attendance at the city hall.

Sheriff Perkerson disposed of the following property:

A lot, the property of West, Edwards & Co., was sold under a tax fi fa to J B Tanner for $20.

Another lot belonging to the same parties was sold to John T Glenn for $11.

A third lot belonging to West, Edwards & Co. was sold to B H Hill, jr., for $9.

A city lot, the property of R Churchill, was sold to W S Bell for $700.

A lot belonging to Laura A Falconer was sold to Turner Goldsmith for $60.

A city lot, the property of Caroline Richter, was sold to G R Rowles for $176.

The mineral spring property belonging to George Johnson, administrator, was sold to B G Kelley for 1,100.

A lot belonging to C P McCalla was sold to James Banks for $50.

A stock of clothing belonging to Mr Schwersee was sold to various parties for $317.50.

G. P. A.

The Grocers Protective Association met last night at the hall of the chamber of commerce, President Griffin in the chair. A good attendance of members and great interest manifested in the welfare of the association. John J. W. McDaniel, as chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the propriety of memoralizing the legislature in reference to the garnishment law, reported that the committee had thought it best not to memoralize, but to confer in person with the senators with reference to the bill as passed by the house. He reported progress for his committee and asked further time to perfect the object designated by the appointment of the committee, which was granted.

On motion of Mr. McDaniel, the thanks of the association were tendered Senator Gordon and Senator Norwood for their promptness in presenting the memorial of the association to congress asking that they do not place an additional tax on tea and coffee, as recommended in President Grant's message.

Several communications were received of interest to the association, and a number of good suggestions made by the members, and an amount of valuable information communicated from various members showing that their hearts are in the interest of the association.

Several points of interest were discussed by Messrs. McDaniel, Hagan, Frierson, Roberts, Prior and others, and by special agreement some of them were set down for consideration at the next meeting, when a large attendance is expected, it being the evening for the election of officers.

Let all come out at the next meeting. Success to our grocers.

J. W. BURKE, Macon, Ga. | J. HANCOCK, Atlanta. | WM. A. RAWSON, Atlanta, (Special,)

BURKE & HANCOCK,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, PAPER, TWINES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, &c. NEW YORK BILLS DUPLICATED. ☞ORDERS FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.☜

RAWSON BUILDING....No 26 ALABAMA STREET, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan23—d1m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The property of Mr. Enoch Steadman, bankrupt, was sold yesterday by the assignee, Hon. Amos T. Akerman, in this city. The property is situated in Gwinnett county, and brought between seven and ten thousand dollars. A number of persons from Gwinnett were in attendance for the purpose of purchasing.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Last night the Board of Police Commissioners met the Police and Ordinance committees of council. Present, Commissioners G T Dodd, Mahoney, Grambling, Clarke, and Councilmen Beatie. Richardson and Goodwin. After a full discussion upon the subject of reducing the expenses of the police department the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, by the Board of Police commissioners, that the general council be and is hereby requested to repeal the ordinance requiring three reliefs in our police system, as otherwise the board feel their inability.

WILLIS' ANSWER.

HE DENIES ALL THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

Mr. James M. Willis has filed his answer to the bill of the creditors of Camp & Gilbreath enjoining him from his disposing of the goods. He admits that the sale was made on the 6th of January, and that he paid Camp & Gilbreath $14,616.35, but he most positively denies that he intended to commit a fraud, and enable Camp & Gilbreath to commit a fraud, or to prevent any of the goods, and Camp & Gilbreath from going into the hands of an assignee, or from being disturbed under the bankrupt law. Nor did he know that, or have reason to believe that said bankrupts were insolvent, or were in contemplation of bankruptcy, but that the purchase was made in good faith on his part. More than a month before the sale he knew that one member of the firm wanted to quit business and move to another state, and that the other member wishing to go into another kind of business, and knowing this, he thought it was his opportunity to make a trade on fair terms. He further states that he gave full value for the goods, paying $4,000 in cash, and his notes ranging from $300 to $2,700, and due from one month to twelve months. He exhibits a copy of the contract of sale signed by Camp & Gilbreath, and witnessed by F. E. Gilbreath. About $525 of goods in transitu were ordered back by consent of himself and Camp & Gilbreath, and this amount was deducted from the notes. He denies shipping off the good to any place for concealment, or that he is a brother-in-law to Camp, or any relation to either Camp or Gilbreath, except that his wife is cousin to Camp.

He further says he knows nothing of the representations made by Camp or Gilbreath to their creditors of their insolvency. He only knew that they had long been engaged in selling goods in Atlanta, and that during all that time he never knew or heard of there being any danger of insolvency, and believes that they regularly discharged all their obligations, so as to be entitled to unsuspected credit; and that he thought that, with the debts owed them, they could pay all of their indebtedness, and that they so assured him before he made such purchase. Nor did he believe at the time of the purchase that they were contemplating bankruptcy, and that he was greatly surprised when he heard, on the 11th, that they had gone into bankruptcy.

He admits that he was discharged in bankruptcy in August, 1875, but he says the application was made eighteen months before, and that since then he has been industriously engaged and has made money, and with some he borrowed, he was enabled to pay $4,000 cash. In one sale in the last twelve months he realized $1 000.

ANOTHER HAPPY WEDDING.

NUPTIALS OF MR. PARK WOODWARD TO MISS KATE HOWELL.

Last evening witnessed the nuptial ceremonies of a well known and much esteemed young lady of this community. Miss Kate S. Howell, daughter of Judge Clark Howell, was the lovely bride, and Mr. Park Woodwood, business manager of the Herald, the more than happy bridegroom. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Judge Howell, a few miles from the city, and by Elder T. M. Harris, of the Christian church.

THE ATTENDANTS

were as follows:

Mr. Charley Howell and Miss Lizzie Woodward, Mr Jack Johnson and Miss Lizzie Overby, Mr. John E. Woodward and Miss Ella Howell, Mr. Charley Harmon and Miss Lizzie Gartrell, Mr. James C. Howell and Miss Estelle Leyden, Mr. John Daniel and Miss Annie Hook

The audience was thronged with a multitude of the friends of the young people, who gave them their warmest and best wishes. The toilettes of the ladies were superb, and the gentlemen were in full evening dress The rooms were appropriately and tastefully decorated. After the wedding a social reunion took place which lasted to a late hour, and it is possible from the actions of some of the gentlemen that arrangements for a few more weddings were attempted. Not the least among the enjoyments was an exquisite supper. The bride received many beautiful testimonials from her friends and relatives, and the husband received a host of congratulations. To these we unite our own, and hope that the young couple may long live to enjoy the richest blessings earth has to bestow.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Another case of rapid transit has come to light. On the 6th of January, 1875, a package of the transactions of the annual fair of 1874, was shipped per express to Stone Mountain, to the secretary of the agricultural club there. He received them February 1st, 1876, at the office in this city, one year after they were forwarded.

—Dr. Duggan yesterday in the house wanted to exempt dogs under three months of age from the tax on dogs.

—The journalizing clerk of the house yesterday eclipsed Keeley's motor and rapid transit in keeping up the journal. It is suspected that he had two electric batteries connected with his feet and concentrating all their electric force in his right hand. He wrote so fast that Dugger of Fannin said the ink boiled. And yet the journal for neatness and accuracy is unsurpassed.

—G. M Boyd was married to Miss Julia Humphries of Gordon county, Rev. P. G. Reynolds officiating.

—Rankin of Gordon is "in the hands of his friends," but he says he intends to keep *his* hands in his pockets.

—Miss Minnie Cox, the belle of Rutledge, was married last week to Dr. George P. Bass of Putnam county.

—There is a neatness and air of system about the library rooms now, which give them a decided charm. The "chunkiness" of the old regime has passed away.

—The fare from Atlanta to New Orleans and return, during Mardi Gras week, has been put at $20 for the round trip. This is a very reasonable rate and we believe many will avail themselves of it.

—The tramps are increasing about the city, and no man's door-bell is sacred to them. If it is within the power of law to squelch these prowlers, why in the name of peace and magna charta is not the power applied?

—Some of the sidewalks on Decatur street are in a desperate state of dilapidation. Loose bricks and uprooted toe-nails strew the scene every morning and the Recording angel takes pity and doesn't mark down the curses.

—From a notice elsewhere it will be seen that Messrs Hill & Simons have retired from the proprietorship of the Parlor Barber shop. Mr. Alese will promptly attend the patrons of the shop in future.

—The name of the new bank, for which a charter is pending in the legislature, was inserted in the bill yesterday, and is "The Merchant's Bank of Atlanta."

—The high wind threw down the sign over the Broad street bridge last night.

—Some time during this month the governor will appoint delegates to the southern immigration convention, which assembles in New Orleans on the first day of March.

—"The Holy Ku-Klux," otherwise known as the Methodist Advocate, of this city, says of the Gilmer county affair: "One person was shot, and apparently without provocation. From the reports which come to us from as good and true Union men as live, there is reason to fear that the revenue service in this state has become fearfully corrupt. Nor do we see a hope for improvement without a considerable "reconstruction" of the federal forces hereabout."

—A large topographical map of Okefenokee swamp, made after the surveys by THE CONSTITUTION exploring expedition, hangs at the head of the stairs from the Marietta street entrance to the capitol.

—Frank Sheran, a printer formerly of this city, has fallen into trouble in Montgomery. In a drunken spree he assaulted a gentleman, and now languishes in jail in default of $500 bail.

—Some of the liquor men about town are excited over the reported movement of the temperance people to the end of trying local option in this city

—Aaron Haas sent his brethren of the B'nai Brith away in *good spirits* yesterday—as much as a two-and-a-half gallons demijohn would hold!

—We understand that Edwin Adams, the talented actor, will soon appear at DeGive's in his great specialty, "Enoch Arden."

—We learn that the Irish societies of this city will be addressed on St Patrick's day, by Mr. P Carroll, of Augusta.

—The model of the Jewish synagogue was exhibited in the ante-room during the session of the grand lodge of B'nai Brith, and was greatly admired by the delegates from abroad.

HIM AND HIS SHIRT.

RUMORED VISIT OF MORTON TO THIS CITY AND HIS PURPOSE.

We are reliably appraised that correspondence is in progress between certain parties in this city and Senator Bloody Shirt Morton, with a view of having that distinguished political Don Quixote and fraud visit our city and make a campaign speech.

HE WILL COME.

It is said that Morton has signified his purpose to come to Atlanta and speak upon the issues of the day. We say *dead* issues, since he always speaks about dead niggers and finds more of them in one year than the doctors and sextons of the country combined would swear have died during the past ten years.

WHEN WILL HE COME.

The only matter in question now is the date when he can promise certain to be here He is understood to prefer the last week in April or the first week in May, so as to have an opportunity of speaking in the south before the meeting of the Cincinnati convention. Those who are inviting him desire to await the action of the legislature upon the convention bill before fixing a day certain.

THE INCARNADINED GARMENT.

It is hoped that Morton will not come without his "bloody shirt." We have often heard of the article, but never seen one They are made to order for politicians, and cost more loss of conscience than payments of money.

The correspondence upon this subject will be given us soon. In the meantime we hope arrangements will be made to have Gen. Toombs meet him. There would be a pair to draw to!

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. C. PEEPLES, JUDGE.

Court met at nine o'clock, and resumed the motion docket.

W. R. Phillips, plaintiff in error vs J B. Gordon, defendant in error. Judgment affirmed by the supreme court.

A petition of Charles Brown to adopt a male child, two years, two months and twenty days old, named Charles Christian Schliched, and whose mother was alleged to have absconded was granted.

S B Chapman vs James D. Thompson. Verdict and judgment in Fulton superior court. Defendant granted ten days by consent, to make and have heard a motion for a new trial.

James Banks for plaintiff. T. P. Westmoreland and T. Pendleton contra

Court adjourned to meet at nine a m today.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Two better men to inaugurate and successfully carry on a new enterprise could not easily be found than Messrs. Spence & Jarvis. These gentlemen, on the first of January opened a carriage manufacturing and repairing establishment at No. 41, Line street. They are now prepared to do anything in their line on short notice, and in first class manner, and in their prices they rival the very lowest. They are occupying two floors of a new brick building, and in addition have a most ample supply of yard room for storage purposes.

During a brief visit to their establishment yesterday, we noticed in full operation a fan blower said to be the only one of the kind here.

Also, West's American tire setter, by which tires are set rapidly, and without heat.

On the second floor the firm have a thorough and complete paint shop. This branch is under the superintendence of Mr. Jarvis, who as an ornamental painter has very few superiors

Both members of the firm are young men, and practical accomplished workmen. They propose to turn out nothing but first class work, and in that legitimate way establish their business. We can cordially recommend them to our reader. They will either repair or make any kind of vehicle desired, and that too, upon very reasonable terms. Give them a call.

DR. MARSH'S

Radical Cure Trusses—Dr. Dunshee will positively leave here this evening. All interested are invited to call at the Markham house and be cured.

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.

Thompson, the popular restauranteur, still holds forth in his old accustomed place in James' Bank Block. His oyster stews are delicious. He had oystes a few nights since, the shells weighing four pounds each;

CITY LOCALS.

Look into to-day's Constitution for the splendid programme of the Entertainment to be given by the ladies of St. Philip's School of Industry, at the Markham House Dining Room, on Thursday evening next.

It has been asked, if, after paying a dollar for a ticket of admission to the Concert on next Thursday night, at the Markham House, there will be any extras? No. One dollar will enable you to enjoy splendid music, readings and delicious refreshments.

Local and Business Notices

DON'T fail to be present at the Entertainment to be given at the Markham House on Thursday night, for thereby you will help the ladies to teach the poor to make their own living, and in a measure put an end to street begging. feb2-d1t

Removal! Removal! Removal!

$50,000 WORTH ELEGANT FURNITURE OFFERED AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

In order to reduce our expenses we have removed our handsome stock from 70 and 72 Whitehall street, to the original Furniture Emporium, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. This concentrates the largest and most elegant assortment of all grades of Furniture ever offered in the South, and enables us to offer our goods at prices lower than ever. THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD to make room, as it is impossible to DISPLAY THEM in our commodious warerooms.

CASTLEBERRY & CO.,
Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets
jan30—d3t

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IS THE PLACE TO GET

NEAT AND CHEAP WORK DONE.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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FOR

"SEED" IRISH POTATOES.

We have 500 bbls. in store and to arrive of selected "EASTERN" Seed Potatoes, which we warrant Pure, of the following varieties: Extra Early Rose, Extra Early Goodrich, Pink-Eyes and Peerless, We have some very fine Northwestern Rose, which we offer at $2 50 to $2 75 per barrel. Also, some fine Iowa Peachblows for table use. All will be sold extremely low for cash.

W. F. STOKES & CO.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED THE WHOLESALE TRADE. jan28-d1m

THE FIRE BUG.

Preliminary Examination of a Merchant at Cuthbert on the Charge of Arson.

CUTHBERT, January 29, 1876.

The loss by the fire here on Wednesday was between $10,000 and $12,000. Five stores were burned down and one torn down. The fire originated in the store occupied by John W. Hart on the southeast corner of the square, and was discovered by Marshal Kirksey in time to have been easily extinguished, could he have gained an entrance to the building. From some cause unknown the key was not furnished and an entrance was forced by breaking down the doors. Almost immediately after the doors were opened a fearful explosion of powder occurred, completely shattering the building from top to bottom. Instantly the flames enveloped the entire building and bid defiance to all opposition.

Just as your reporter arrived at the beautiful little city of Cuthbert this afternoon, the preliminary trial of Mr John W. Hart adjourned until Monday. As reasonable to be supposed, no little excitement prevailed.

Mr. Hart was arrested on the 26th, charged with arson. The facts as well as we could gather them are as follows: On the night of the 26th, about twelve o'clock, a light was discovered in the grocery store of John W. Hart by a negro, who it seems was thirsty and applied for admission at the back door, but was refused. He then made application at the front door, and was again refused. Being anxious to see what was going on inside he peeped in through the key hole and saw a bright light and heard it popping. Again he knocked on the door and stated his business, that he wanted some whisky, and while he was looking through the key hole he saw Mr. Hart walk cautiously across the store room into one of the back rooms. The negro seeing that the house was on fire raised the alarm of fire. The marshal soon arrived, and looking through the key hole saw fire about the middle of the store room, and sent a negro woman who came up to Mr. Hart's house after the key. The woman came back without the key, and after a very short time was sent the second time, when Hart and his wife came to the store and passed rapidly by the front door round to the back door. Mrs. Hart remarked that the key was lost, whereupon the marshal broke in the door with an ax. It was found that barrels of corn, etc., were placed against the door inside.

Another witness stated that he met Hart and his wife at the back door of the store after the alarm of fire was raised, and having an ax in his hand, offered to brake in the door, but Hart would not allow him to do so.

Another witness stated that Mrs. Hart took the key from her husband, unlocked the door and threw it open.

Mrs Hart begged bystanders to assist her to hold her husband that he was crazy and would go into the flames. The buildings on the other side of Hart's store were burned entirely up, belonging to Mr. J. C. Martin—no insurance. Mr. McDonnel's building across the street was also consumed—no insurance. Total loss of uninsured $10,000, total amount of insurance $5,000. Hart was insured for $1,500. The insurance agent Mr. J. L. Varner, testifies that Hart's house was worth $1,250 and that his stock was worth $1,800. Another witness stated that he had very little stock. Public sentiment is very strong and the circumstantial evidence against him is equal as strong.

The matter has been undergoing a thorough preliminary investigation under Hon. C. W. Jones.

The state is represented by Col Arthur Hood and John T Clark.

B. S. Worrill and H. & I. L Fielder, for defendant.

On Monday the court will proceed, and we will give you the result of further investigation H. H. P.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 1, 1876.

Cotton closed at 11½ for middlings. Lower grades neglected and lower.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	21
Air-Line Railroad	20
Georgia Railroad	25
Central Railroad	15
Western and Atlantic Railroad	13
West Point Railroad	86
Total	180
Receipts previous	51,575
Total	51,755
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	52,130

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	24
Shipments previous	48,137
Total	48,161
Stock on hand	3,969

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1875.	1876
Saturday	15,107	15,371
Sunday and Monday	22,071	27,577
Tuesday	16,737	20.186
Wednesday	15,109	
Thursday	16,347	
Friday	20,636	
Various	1,697	
Total	107,704	63,134

Showing an increase of 9,219 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 1.—Money irregular at 5@6.

Sterling steady at $4 90.

Gold 113⅛@113¼.

Governments active and strong; new fives 117¾.

State bonds quiet and steady.

Stocks closed active and unsettled; Central 111½; Erie 17; Lake Shore 67⅛; Illinois Central 97½; Pittsburg 94½; Northwestern 40⅝; preferred 65⅝; Rock Island 108¼.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $49,911,326; currency $37,780,654. The sub-treasurer paid out $719,000 on account of interest and 10,000 for bonds. Customs receipts today $733,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(*Special to the Constitution.*)

Receipts at all ports to-day	20,186
Exports to Great Britain to-day	22,618
Exports to continent	8,543
Consolidated receipts	63,124
Consolidated exports	57,000
Stock in New York	143,308
Stock at all ports	902,623

NEW YORK, February 1.—Gold closed at 113⅛.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed dull; low middlings 12⅛; middlings 13.

Futures closed quiet; sales 25,000 bales; February 12 31-32@13; March 13 5-32; April 13⅜; May 13 19-32; June 13 13-16@13 27-32; July 13 31 32@14; August 14 3-32.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull; sales 291 bales at 13@13 3-16.

Net receipts 1,117 bales; gross 2,758.

Futures opened easier, and closed quiet, with sales of 25,000 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
February	12 31-32@13	12 31-32@13
March	13⅛@13 5-32	13 5 32
April	13 11-32@13⅜	13⅜
May	13 9-16@13 19-32	13 19-32
June	13¾@13 13-16	13 13-16@27 32
July	13 31-32@14	13 31-32
August		14 3 32
September		
October		
November		
December		
January		

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—noon.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 21,500; American 10,400; cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—5:30 P. M.—Cotton middling uplands contract shipped in January or February 6⅝; cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in February or March per sail 6 7-16; do. June or July delivery 6⅝.

GALVESTON, February 1.—Cotton heavy; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 3,623 bales; exports to continent 1,678; coastwise 1,275; sales 860; stock 72,837.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton irregular; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 10; net receipts 9,388 bales; gross 7,837; exports to Great Britain 17,881; coastwise 1,415; sales 6,200; stock 372,528.

MOBILE, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 2,240 bales; exports to continent 2,290; sales 1,500; stock 91,327.

SAVANNAH, February 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 1,994 bales; France 4,575; sales 685; stock 88,936.

CHARLESTON, February 1.—Cotton dull and depressed; middlings 12⅝@12¾; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 705 bales; exports coastwise 64; sales 1,000; stock 57,688.

AUGUSTA, February 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 523 bales; sales 507.

WILMINGTON, February 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 114 bales; sales 124; stock 3,496.

NORFOLK, February 1—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 1,053 bales; exports coastwise 1,607; sales 57; stock 29,322.

MEMPHIS, February 1—Cotton weak and lower to sell; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 1,789 bales; shipments 1,452; sales 175; stock 68,023.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Cotton dull and easy; middlings 12⅝; gross receipts 320 bales; exports coastwise 240; sales 110; stock 11,174.

BOSTON, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 489 bales; gross 519; stock 17,341.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 45 bales; gross 232 bales.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, February 1.

Flour—dull; prices in buyers favor, superfine western and state $4 25@$4 60; southern flour firm; common to fair extra $5 00@$5 80; good to choice extra $5 85@$8 75.

Wheat—quiet; prices without change; no grade red winter western $1 00½; white Michigan $1 55; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee $1 19@$1 23.

Corn—dull and unsettled; graded mixed 62¾; new yellow southern 64½; new white western 65½@67.

Oats—about 1c lower; mixed western and state 45@49; white western and state 48@53.

Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged

Sugar—dull and unchanged.

Molasses—New Orleans steady; moderate demand at 48@60.

Tallow—firm at 9⅝.

Naval stores—quiet.

Pork—heavy; new mess $21 $21 25

Lard—heavy; prime steam 12 11 16.

Whisky—steady at $1 11.

Freights—firm.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, February 1.

Flour—dull.

Wheat—strong and higher, especially for options; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼ spot; 98 February; 98⅛ March; No. 3 do. 76¼@77½.

Corn—in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 38 spot; 41 March.

Oats—firmer; held higher. No. 2 30⅝.

Barley—strong and higher at the opening; closed weak and lower at 75.

Rye—nominally unchanged.

Dressed Hogs—steady at $8 50@$8 60.

Pork—fair demand and higher at $19 50

Lard—quiet and strong; spot 12 05; March 12 20.

Bulk Meats quiet but steady.

Whisky—$1 06.

ST LOUIS QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.

Flour—dull and unchanged.

Wheat—high; No 2 red winter $1 50 asked; $1 48⅝ bid.

Corn—active and higher; No. 2 mixed 38⅛@38¾.

Oats—easier; No. 2 34½ bid.

Barley—dull and unchanged.

Rye—steady at 69.

Pork—steady at $20@$20 12½

Lard—dull and nominal.

Bulk Meats—light demand; shoulders 7½; clear rib 10¾; clear sides 11.

Bacon—higher; shoulders 7½; clear rib sides 11⅞; clear 12⅛.

Green Meats—nominally higher.

Whisky—dull at $1 05.

Live Hogs—strong and higher; packers $7 20.

Cattle—quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS

CINCINNATI, February 1.

Flour—steady; moderate demand.

Wheat—dull; No. 2 red winter $1 30@$1 32.

Corn—quiet and steady at 40@43.

Oats—firm; fair demand.

Barley—dull and nominal.

Rye—quiet and unchanged.

Pork—steady and firm at $20 50.

Lard—quiet and steady; steam 12½; kettle 12⅝.

Bulk Meats—quiet and firm; shoulders 7⅝; clear rib sides 10⅝@10¾; clear sides 11.

Bacon—firm; fair demand; shoulders 9¼; clear rib sides 11⅝@11⅞; clear sides 12⅛@12⅜.

Green Meats—none offering.

Whisky—steady; moderate demand.

Butter—quiet and unchanged.

Hogs—active; firm demand; fair to good packing $7 35@$7 50; choice heavy $7 55@$7 60; receipts 5,037; shipments 870.

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.

Flour—dull and unchanged.

Wheat—dull at $1 05@$1 25.

Corn—quiet and firm at 48@50.

Oats—quiet and weak at 43@46.

Rye—quiet at 75@80.

Provisions—quiet but firm.

Pork—$21 50@$22.

Bulk Meats—shoulders 7⅛@8; clear rib sides 10⅞@11; clear sides 11⅛@11¼.

Bacon—shoulders 9¼; clear rib sides 12⅛; clear sides 12⅝; sugar-cured hams 13¾.

Lard—tierce 14¼; keg 15.

Whisky—$1 06.

Bagging—quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE QUOTATIONS.

BALTIMORE, February 1.

Flour—quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $3 75@$4 50; extra $4 25@$5 25; family $5 25@$7 00; city mills superfine $4 00@$4 50; extra $5@$6 25; Rio brands $6 75@$7; fancy $8 75.

Wheat—quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 38; Maryland red $1 17@$1 47; amber $1 52@$1 55; white $1 30@$1 55

Corn—steady; southern white 55@62; yellow 58@59.

Oats—dull; western mixed 45@46.

Provisions—quiet and very firm.

Lard—refined at 14½.

Coffee—nominal.

Whisky—$1 11.

Sugar—steady.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CHARLESTON, February 1—Arrived—str City of Atlanta, New York; str Marseilles, Baltimore; schr B T Hawkins, Boston Sailed—bark Hawthorne, Bristol, England; bark Northern Queen, Great Britain.

RHEUMATISM.

DR. RUSSELL'S

Rheumatic Remedy

NEVER FAILS.

Price, $5 00 per pint bottle. No. 43 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. jan25—d6m3dp

NOTICE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. All persons having demands against James M. Calhoun, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified and required to present them, properly attested, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. L. CALHOUN
nov0—d1aw6w Executor

Libel for Divorce.

Marion G. Rainwater vs. Jessie F. Rainwater.—Libel for Divorce in the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, Fall Term, 1875.

IT appearing to the Court that the said defendant does not reside in said county of Fulton, and it further appearing that she does not reside in said State, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of said Superior Court, or that said cause be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that service of this Rule be made upon said defendant by the publication of the same in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a public gazette in the city of Atlanta, in said State, once a month for four months prior to the next Term of this Court. October 28, 1875.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Petitioners Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court. October 29, 1875.

W. H. VENABLE,
nov27—1lam4m Deputy Clerk.

Cruse House,

COVINGTON ....GEORGIA,

By C. CRUSE.

PASSENGERS and baggage carried to and from depot free of charge. Good and bountiful fare, clean and comfortable rooms, and polite attention guaranteed to all who stop at this house. jan9—dtf

Grocers.

W. A. BOYNTON. G. H. BOYNTON

Boynton Brothers,

Successors to Boynton, Carter & Co.,

28 Alabama Street,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Offer to the trade a large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, at LOWEST FIGURES.

Merchants visiting the city can save money by examining our stock and prices before purchasing.

feb2—dtf BOYNTON BROTHERS.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

TO PURCHASERS

OF

DRY GOODS & CARPETS

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO SECURE THE

GREATEST BARGAINS!

EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS CITY, AT

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

They claim and GUARANTEE to have bought their GOODS just as cheap, if not CHEAPER than any opposition house in their Line and extend a courteous INVITATION to all purchasers of

DRY GOODS & CARPETS,

to call and examine their prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

We would advise you to buy your Goods where YOU can

Examine them well Before Purchasing.

Amusements.

Grand Entertainment

AT THE

MARKHAM HOUSE,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING,

February 3, 1876.

CONCERT,

READING, AND

Supper!

1. The March, Quartette—Messrs. van Goldtsnoven, Crenshaw, Seago & King.
2. Reading..............Claribel's Prayer, Mrs. B Mallon.
3. Instrumental Solo..........The Storm, Miss Georgia Bell.
4. Trio, from "Norma"—Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Moore, Mr van Goldtsnoven.
5. Solo....................Kellogg Waltz, Mrs. Lewis H. Clarke, with Flute Obligato, by Mr. Shehane.
6. Reading..............Alexander's Feast, Mr. A. S. Clayton.
7. Solo....................Tender and True, Miss Kennedy.
8. Solo....................I Dream of Thee, Mr. Scrutchins.
9. Solo....................Ah, Fors'e lui, Mrs. W. H. Weems.
10. Reading..............Charlie Machree, Mrs. B. Mallon.
11. Solo.......Cavatina, from Il Trovatore, Miss P. H. Snook.
12. The Waltz..................Quartette.

Tickets for sale at the Markham House and at Phillips & Crew's bookstore.
feb2—d2t

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION,

Fireman's Benevolent Association!

THE regular meeting of the Fireman's Benevolent Association will be held TO-NIGHT at 7½ o'clock, in Hall of No. 1.

J. E. MANN,
feb2—d1t Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA:

By JAMES M. SMITH,

GOVERNOR OF SAID STATE.

Whereas, Official information has been received at this Department that on the 4th day of January, instant, in the county of Haralson, in this State, Cicero C. Goggins did violently assault and did shoot and severely wound, with intent to murder Dickerson Taliaferro, and that said Goggins has fled from justice.

I have thought proper, therefore, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Cicero C. Goggins, to the Sheriff of said county and State.

And I do moreover charge and require all officers in this State, Civil and Military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said Cicero C. Goggins, in order that we may be brought to trial for the offence with which he stands charged.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Atlanta, this the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundreth.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

By the Governor:
N. C. BARNETT, Secretary of State

DESCRIPTION.

About 5 feet 6 inches high; rather spare, weighing about 130 pounds; fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, and about 26 years old. feb2—d3t

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE

Via Charleston, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 2, 1876.

REDUCTION IN RATES!

FROM THE EAST.

THE mercantile public are respectfully informed that shippers by the CHARLESTON LINE will be fully protected, and obtain the benefit of the current reductions, whatever they may be. Apply

New York—F. B. D. HASELL, General Agent, 317 Broadway.

Philadelphia—W. P. CLYDE & CO, 12 South Delaware Avenue.

Baltimore—E. W. HULL, 30 Post Office Avenue.

Boston—A. DeW. SAMPSON, 12 Old State House.

Atlanta—J. S. GRIFFIN, Western Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot.

J. M. SELKIRK,
feb2—d1w General Agent, West.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order issued from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, will be sold, at public outcry, before the court house door, in the town of Fairburn, in said county of Campbell, on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1876, between the usual hours of sale, the following tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 9th district of originally Fayette, but now Campbell county, Georgia, and known in the plan of said district as lot land No. 61, the same being one hundred acres of said lot of land, and known as the west half of said lot, and also fifty acres of lot of land No. 60, in the southwest corner of said lot, containing in all one hundred and fifty acres. All sold as the property of Isaac W Carter, bankrupt, on the petition of William F. Devine, creditor of said bankrupt, for the benefit of the estate of said bankrupt Terms cash.

W. A. TURNER,
Assignee of said Bankrupt.
jan13—d1aw4d

N. R. FOWLER..........Auctioneer.

DR. HOOTEN'S FINE PROPERTY, corner Collins & Baker streets. Large lot with two story BRICK DWELLING, 12 or 14 rooms—will be sold THIS AFTERNOON at four o'clock, on the premises. Call for plats, &c.

N. R. FOWLER,
feb2—d1t Real Estate Agent.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, February 1, 1876.

MRS. C. T. HILL has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 12th day of February, 1876, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb2—w2t Ordinary.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

I OFFER, at a great bargain, a well established Retail Grocery, well located; am compelled to sell on account of poor health Address Grocer, P. O. Box 269.
feb2 dwed-fri&sun

PARLOR BARBER SHOP,—Hill & Simmons have sold all their stock, good will and interest in the above popular shop, next door to Phillips & Crew's, to Wm. Alese, a competent gentleman, who will continue the business. The retiring firm ask for him a continuance of their past liberal support. February 1st 1876.
feb2—d5t

$100.000 TO LEND, at a low rate, on FIRST-CLASS COLLATERALS. Apply to F. M. Coker, at the Bank of the State of Georgia
jan28—deod5t

FOR RENT—The late, new, elegant nine room Residence (with several closets) of Captain T. M. Camp, opposite Colonel A. B Culberson, at West End. 350 yards from end of Street Car line; 150 yards from Mineral Spring; 4 acres land; ½ acre in fine clover large fertile garden; 100 select fruit trees; free stone water; carriage house, barn, horse and cow stables and shed, all for the VERY LOW price of $25 00 per month until the 1st of January next. Apply at "Callaway House, 15½ Broad street, to J. W. B Edwards. jan28—deod1w

FOR SALE—A five room dwelling. Convenient and comfortable. Price low and terms easy W. P. Pattillo, Kimball House. dec10—deodtf

FOR RENT—A six room house, conveniently arranged, with servants' house, central and desirable. Ed A. Werner, Ga. R. R. office. feb1—d2t

FOR RENT—A fine suit of rooms, over J. M. Holbrook's hat store. Will answer for Millinery or offices Apply to J, M. Holbrook, 37 Whitehall street.
feb1—d3.

FOR RENT—Two good rooms, kitchen and fertile garden, &c, near center of city, to a genteel prompt paying tenant. Also, a room in Norcross Building. Apply to Dr. W. T. Park, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets feb1—d2t

FOR SALE—A good gentle Family Horse, sound and all right. J. C. Fuller's Wagon Yard, 224 Peters street. feb1—d1w

WANTED—A first class Drummer for a Cash House. State age, salary, and FULL particulars to Silas E. Chandler, Baltimore, Md. feb1—d3t

OFFICE TO RENT.—On application to the undersigned, can be rented a commodious office, with private room attached, in rear of the Georgia Banking and Trust Company's office. V. R. Tommey, President. Jan. 19, 1876. jan20—d4t

FOR RENT—One 5 and one 7 room house, 181 and 177 Whitehall street. Apply at 185 Whitehall. jan29—dtf

FOR RENT—A neat and comfortable dwelling of eight rooms, on Forsyth street, convenient to business, for rent or sale Apply to W. P. Pattillo, Kimball House. jan26—dtf

FOR SALE—at a reasonable price, half interest in a good Drug Business, (wholesale and retail) in a prosperous city of North Georgia Good reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "K," this office.
jan18—dtf

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain at Dr. Gurley's dental rooms, 33½ Whitehall street. Jan2-1m

DETERMINED TO BEGIN

OUR

Clearing Sale

OF

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING.

AT ONCE.

We announce to our patrons and the public generally, that having completed our YEARLY INVENTORY of stock on hand, we have

Marked Down

every lot to the lowest notch; in some instances as much as 15 per cent. reduction has been made.

In view of these facts, those who intend making purchases of Gents' and Boy's Clothing will have a rare opportunity by giving this their early consideration.

Very Respectfully,

Haas Bros

O. K. STORE, 32 Whitehall St.

Look for the big Gold 'O. K." hanging in the doorway.

jan16—dtf

Sale of Impounded Cow.

ON Friday, February 4th, 1876, one Cow now in City Pound, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Pound in rear of the Station House, between 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., unless sooner redeemed by the owner.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

Atlanta, January 29, 1876—d1w

JOSEPH GORDON,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 24 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA...................GEORGIA.

COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. jan16—d1y

ODE TO VANITY FAIR.

From the Boston Traveler.

Come sing us a song of the Pipe—
Of its struggles and triumphs and tears,
And confusion confounded to those
Who say that it shortens our years.
They may prate of dear woman's smiles;
But that with our theme won't compare;
To drive off a fit of the blues
Try a pipe full of Vanity Fair.

In war times, when rations were scant,
And whisky with quinine was salted,
When many a soldier errant,
By the road side his weary frame halted,
When the thought of his mother and home,
His heart full of grief and despair,
He solaced himself with his pipe
And ne'er failing Vanity Fair.

Dread foe of the Hypos and blues—
Great poets by praises have sung,
And e'en from the lips of Carlyle
Has incense unceasingly swung.
Firm friend of the peasant and peer,
The charms are both varied and rare;
Here's a God-speed to any old pipe
When loaded with Vanity Fair.

HARRY M. J.

A LEAP YEAR RHYME.

—Mother, may I go out to pop?
Yes, my darling daughter.
If you fail this year you shut up shop;
You've kept longer than you'd orter.

—Adelina Patti will be thirty-three years old February 19.

—Look out for a new book—Oakey Hall's "Recollections of the stage."

—No one can be happy without a friend, and no one knows what friends he has until he is unhappy.

—"John, if you're going to be out till two o'clock to-night you'll have to stay at home and let yourself in, for I won't."

—There are not many of us left. First Bill Astor and now Anth Rothshild, and we are not exceedingly well ourselves.—Rochester Democrat.

—Eli Perkins is about to appear on the stage in an original play. He will give a lifelike representation of Jimmy Blanchard, the great antitype of George Washington.

—Speculators have been fencing in the Yosemite valley, and when the tourist thinks he sees a grand sight, it turns out to be a board fence with the usual sign on it, "Tickets fifty cents each."

—The latest compliment is that of the Worcester Press, which says: "The president lifts his hat with more than ordinary grace," meaning, perhaps, that there are not so many tricks in it as there were, say New Year's week.

—A card was recently dropped into the collection basket of a Boston church, when money was asked for foreign missions, with these words written on it: "Annual subscription, $1,000; additional against any deficiency by reason of the hard times, $1,000.

—The North Carolina conference of the Methodist Protestant church has refused by a vote of two to one to concur in the proposed convention of 1877, which has been called for the purpose of consummating the union between the Methodist Protestant and the Methodist churches. These two non-Episcopal bodies were separated by the late war.

—It has been rumored that Rose Eytinge, the wife of Colonel George H. Butler, is about to apply for a divorce, but the statement has been denied. Miss Eytinge is now nightly appearing as "Rose Michel" at the Union Square theater, in New York. Colonel Butler, who is a nephew of the redoubtable Ben, is, it is said in an inebriate asylum.

—It is announced that Miss Bettina de Rothseild, eldest daughter of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris, is to be married next spring to her cousin, Baron Albert de Rothschild, of Vienna. She is going to do very well, as the young man's father is said to be a man of some means. Her own father, too, is understood to be in comfortable circumstances himself.

—Republican and democratic newspapers throughout the country unite in commending Senator Roscoe Conkling's bill prohibiting the acrobatic exhibitions of children in the District of Columbia, and against the child slavery practiced by itinerant Italians who send their victims on the streets as musicians. The bill will pass, and the several states ought to follow the example.

—Although the planting of the eucalyptus in the swamps and unhealthy lowlands in the neighborhood of Rome has not resulted as favorably as was hoped, it is yet possible that indirectly the gain may be a decided one. Pere Gildas, the abbot of the monastery of St. Paul of the Three Mountains, is said to have discovered that the leaves of the tree furnish a decoction which has proved of great value and efficacy in cases of fever.

—Instead of appearing in Fifth Avenue theatre according to agreement, Anna Dickinson presented a certificate from her physician, stating that she must have six months' rest, on account of cerebral exhaustion, and we though so. Any woman that will insist on making gestures as though she were practicing to carry out a contract to shove a whole district school down stairs must expect all sorts of exhaustions.

—Dr. Fulton is getting up a "Centennial Baptist church in Brooklyn. A New York paper says: "Boanerges Fulton, who has a pleasant way of giving the Lord a great deal of information under the guise of a prayer, stated the other evening while praying that the people do not come up to the work with enthusiasm, but we think they will by and by. This is an encouraging outlook."

—According to the Irish correspondent of the London Times, the only agitation in which the Irish people are really interested, the only one which has the stamp of sincerity and earnestness about it, and which has proved the possibility of uniting all creeds and classes of Irishmen in the pursuit of a common object, is the agitation for closing public houses on Sundays.

—An eminent London physician attributes the increasing prevalence of neuralgia in the female sex to the effects of cold air upon the terminal branches of the nerves in the head, which the fashionable bonnets leave entirely unprotected. The surface of the head which is actually covered by a man's hat is at least three times that which fashion allows to a woman. All of which is respectfully referred to the milliners.

—Calcraft, who recently retired from the trying position of hangman in England, had an agreeable custom of always shaking hands with those upon whom he was about to carry out the sentence of the law. But it has been observed that Marwood, his successor, never does this, and speculation has been rife in certain quarters as to the cause of his departure from this precedent. Free Masons will be interested to learn that the reason is "because he is a Free and Accepted Mason, and dreads the condemned man giving him a masonic grip in return."

Strengthening the Hold on Life.

Life is dear to most, if not all of us, and those whose tenure of it is rendered uncertain by feeble health, would gladly strengthen their hold upon existence. The best advice that can be given to the debilitated is to invigorate with that sovereign vitalizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which fertilizes the blood by ensuring complete nutrition, and is an excellent remedy for those maladies which are the main causes of physical weakness. Indigestion, inactivity of the livery, urinary troubles, rheumatic complaints, and many other ailments and disabilities are speedily conquered by this safe, prompt and agreeable corrective tonic, which is, besides, a reliable preventive of chills and fever, and other malarial disorders, counteracts the effects of fatigue and exposure, and is a beneficial solace to the aged and infirm.

jan29—deod1w&w1t

"It is only a slight attack I'll let it take care of itself." A slight neglect—a short delay may entail on the person unpleasant and perhaps fatal consequences. As a cure for indigestion, bilious attacks, fever and ague, and female sickness, the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters is without an equal.

feb2—d2taw&w1t

Van Horn House,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depot

Opened January, 1875.

H. D. VAN HORN, Prop'r

CLERKS,

..........I. P. GRISWOLD

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales; uplands 13; Orleans 13 3 16. Futures opened easier; February 13 31-32 @13; March 13⅛@13 5-32; April 13 11-32@13⅜; May 13 9 16@13 19-32; June 13¾@13 13 16; July 13 31-32@14.

Money—no loans; 4@5. Gold 113. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 89½. Stocks active and steady. Governments dull but strong. State bonds quiet and strong.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat rather more steady. Corn quiet and unchanged Pork firm at $21@$21 25. Lard heavy; steam 13 11-16. Turpentine steady at 37. Rosin quiet at $1 60@$1 70 for strained. Freights heavy.

No Liverpool quotations.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

(CORRECTED DAILY.
CONSTITUTION OFFICE
Atlanta, Ga., February 1, 1876

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying......110		Selling......112	
SILVER—			
Buying......104		Selling......108	
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at...par		Selling......¼ prem	
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90a92	Atlanta City 8s	85a87
Georgia 7s	100a102	Atlanta 10s	103a105
Ga. 7s gold	99a101	Aug'sta City 7s	82a84
Ga. 8s	103a105	Georgia R. R.	95a98
Atlanta Water	79a82	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	75a78	Savannah City	82a84
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	75a78	A. & W. P. R. R.	72 75
C. R. R.	46a48		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—whole hog	9½
BEEF CATTLE	2@5
EGGS	11@12
BUTTER—	
Country	15@20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	22½
Spring chickens	15@18
Geese	40@50
Ducks	25
Turkeys	75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—	
Turkeys	10@12½
Chickens	8@10
Geese	10
Ducks	12½
Squirrels	10
Rabbits	8
Possum	10
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	7½a8
Peaches halves	8a8½
Peaches peeled	10a12½
Apples peeled	5½a6½
Apples unpeeled	no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	70
MEAL	70
GRITS	$6 00
WHEAT	$1 25a$1 45
WHEAT BRAN	$1 10a$1 20
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 25
OATS	60a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 40
Clover	$1 10
Tennessee	$1 10a1 30
POTATOES—	
Early Rose	$3 25
PEAS—	
Stock	$1 00a$1 10
Sweet	75a90
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	33
Tierces	32
Hhds	31
SYRUPS	50a68
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75 $2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	22a23½
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11¼
White extra C	11
Extra C	10¾
Yellows	8¾a10
Demerara	11
New Orleans	10½a10½
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6a6 25
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	none
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	12
Clear rib sides	11½
Long clear sides	11½
Shoulders	8½
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15a15½
Bulk hams	12½
LARD—	
Tierces	14½a15
Kegs and cans	14½a16
Buckets	14½a16
HOMINY	$5 50
CHEESE	14½a15
VINEGAR	25a40
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 25a$3 50
Diamond	$3 25a$3 50
English crown	$3 25a$3 50
SUNDRIES—	
Bologna	12½a15
Dried Beef	16a17½
Buckwheat Flour	$8 00a$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls	12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 90
80 per ct	$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 40
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26½a28
Good	29a33
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 00
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	none
IRON TIES—	
	5½
P'cd	4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a24
STRIPES	9a15
OSNABURGS	10¼a12
CAMBRICS	6¼a7½
PRINTS	6¼a7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8½a9
SHIRTINGS	6¼a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	5a15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	8a8½
7 8	7a7½
3-4	5½a6
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised	$3 50a$4 per bbl
Northern	$5 50a$6 00
PEARS	$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—	
Messina, each	2½a3
Florida	3½a4
LEMONS—	
Palermo	$6a$8 per box
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75a$2 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In frails	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½a15
English Walnuts	15a20
Filberts	12½a15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 95a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9a10
TEAS—In five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00a1 25
Imperial	$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb	45a50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb	50a55
Medium, 11-in old	60a65
Good 11-in old	65a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	58a65
Eights 6-in	60a65
Good	70a75
Fine12-in, pounds, good	85a90
Stultz AAAA	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12 in	$1 10
SMOKING—	
Durham, per pound	65
Cavendish	$1

To the Stockholders OF THE G. W. Jack Manufacturing Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day commenced suit in Fulton Superior Court against the G. W. Jack manufacturing Company, to recover eleven hundred and forty-three dollars besides interest, due on an accepted dr ft, dated September 25th, 1875, and due sixty days after date. Said draft having been accepted by said company, and the consideration of the draft was Flour, sold and delivered to said company. KEHLOR BROS.

Atlanta, Ga., January 17th, 1876.
jan18—d1aw4w

Education.

EMORY COLLEGE—1876,

OXFORD, GA.

One Mile from Covington Depot, between Atlanta and Augusta—Georgia Railroad.

THE SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, January 19, 1876; ends Wednesday, July 19th, 1876.

Special attention is called to the desirableness of Oxford as a place to educate young men, its location and healthfulness, as well as its social and religious features offering peculiar advantages.

Four large and well appointed buildings, besides the two Society Halls, afford ample facilities for all the work of the College.

The Faculty has been strengthened by providing fully for the Chair of English Language and Literature.

FACULTY.

REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. GEO. W. W. STONE, A.M., Vice-President and Prof. of Mathematics.
REV. OSBORN L. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Latin Language.
REV. ALEX. MEANS, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Natural Science.
REV. MORGAN CALLAWAY, D.D., Prof. of English Language and Literature.
JOHN M. DOGGETT, A.M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
JOHN F. BONNELL, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
RUFUS W. SMITH, A.M., Principal of Academic Department.

TERMS:

Tuition, Spring Term, in College Classes, $35. Tuition, Spring Term, in Academic Department, Primary Classes, $25; Academic Classes, $31.

Board, in good families, including all expenses for fuel, lights, etc., from $16 to $20 per month.

For further information, address
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
President.

dec16—d2m

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful woman of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

jan1—d&taw1v

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this Institution the 24 Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in tact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia.

dec9—d3m

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. B. MINOR, LL.D., Prof Com. and Stat. Law; O. S Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law Merchant, International Law, etc. Sessions begins October 1, 1875, and continues NINE MONTHS. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For Catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary Faculty.

aug—d&wtf

BANKRUPTCY.

JOYNER & ELLIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

THE stock of a New York Wholesale Importing House at auction. Important to the trade and public. Over $173,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods at Auction

Great Bankrupt sale of Dry Goods at No 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, commencing on Monday, Jan. 24 1876, a large consignment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

consisting of English, French and German broad and narrow Woolen Clothes of all shades and colors. French, English and Scotch and Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Furback, Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley Cashmeres, Queensland and Ottoman Lace, and other fashionable and desirable Shawls.

Dress Goods,

In great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all wool, Merinos, Delaines, Satin Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens, and fine Silk Plush Suitings, Prints bleached and unbleached; Muslins from one to three yards wide; a large line of English and American blankets, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hoisery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Kidderminster Tapestry and Ingrain Carpeting. House Rugs, Damask, Swiss Notting Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, from medium to the finest imported, and a variety other goods too numercus to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of. The whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit all for cash. Sales will commence at 10 a. m. 2 and 7 p. m.

jan22—d&w1m

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 69 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 22 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodions store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address

J. C. MARTIN,
Adairsville, Ga.

dec28—dtf

The Star Linen Marker

Is acknowledged to be the best STAMP INVENTED, for Marking Clothing, Household Linen, &c. It works with Type, and can be changed. Marker with name and initials for family, Indelible Ink, &c., Price, $1 50. Sent FREE by mail. AGENTS WANTED. Address SOUTHERN NOVELTY COMPANY,

47 Whitehall street, Atlanta.
jan16—dtf

To the Stockholders —OF THE— Atlanta Real Estate Association

THE Fourth Annual meeting of the above Association will be held on the first Monday in February next, 7½ o'clock, at the office of the Treasurer of West Point Railroad, up-stairs in Georgia Railroad depot. Business of the greatest importance will be done, and all are interested therein Lookout for your own interest.

By order of the President.
JOHN R. WALLACE,
President Atlanta Real Estate Association.

jan16—d3t Feb1&5

Insurers, Attention!

IF your insurance expires shortly you will find it to your interest, before renewing, to call on Fitzpatrick & Young, Insurance Brokers, No. 63 Whitehall street. They can place your risks in first-class companies at lower rates than you have heretofore pa'd.

nov7—dtf

Richmond House,

GAINESVILLE..........GEORGIA

CLEAN and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to this house on street cars. Rates of board moderate. Single meal 50 cents. CRAIG, Proprietor.

jan18—dtf

New Advertisements.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.

Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. Send 5cts. for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. NEW YORK.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ASTONISHING!

"YET FORTY DAYS, AND NINETEEN SHALL BE OVERTHROWN."

Future events prophesied by rules in Benner's Prophetic Book. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic, what year hard times will end and business revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimate trader and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post-paid, for $1. Address SAMUEL BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross county, O.

☞ FOR 1876.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A Household Weekly Magazine,

DEVOTED TO
POPULAR LITERATURE, AND ALL MATTERS OF TASTE AND CULTURE.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL appears in new type and with other mechanical improvements, making it the handsomest weekly literary journal in the country. APPLETONS' JOURNAL aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated to taste and pure in tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty five per cent. more than the largest of the Monthly Magazines, while in quality its literature is of the highest class.

PRICE, $4 PER ANNUM; 10 CENTS PER NUMBER

Special Announcement.

The undersigned have procured, exclusively to the subscribers of APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

"Charles Dickens In His Study,"

which is offered, under special terms, to every subscriber—in advance—to JOURNAL for 1876.

This steel engraving is in line and stipple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dickens' study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

The size of the plate is 20 x 14, printed on heavy plate paper 24 x 30, making a large and handsome engraving for the parlor or library wall. The execution of the plate is of a superior order.

The ordinary price of a steel engraving of this character in the print shops would not be less than five, and perhaps six dollars. It is offered exclusively to subscribers, in addition to the JOURNAL for one year, for $5 00—that is, for $1 00 additional, each yearly advance subscriber to the JOURNAL for 1876 may receive a superb engraving worth fully five times the amount.

This engraving is entirely new. It has never been for sale in the print-shops, and cannot be obtained except in connection with APPLETON'S JOURNAL upon the terms and conditions given above. It will be mailed to subscribers postage prepared.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY AT HOME. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

Roses, Lilies, Violets, Carnations, Geraniums, &c. 10 DISTINCT CHOICE KINDS, MAILED FOR $1. 10 FERNS, do. $1. 10 GREENHOUSE PLANTS, do. $1. 10 FOLIAGED PLANTS, do. $1. 10 WINDOW PLANTS, do. $1. 10 ASSORTED PLANTS (comprising all the above varieties), do. $1. 12 ASSORTED BEDDING PLANTS, do. $1. 12 VERBENAS, do. 75 cents. 3 Choice Album Chromos sent with each collection. Address The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries, or J. GREIVES, Sec'y, Box 137, PATERSON, N.J.

AGENTS, the greatest chance of the age. Address, with stamp, National Copying Company, Atlanta, Georgia

EMPLOYMENT. Male and female. salary or commission. We pay Agents a salary of $30 a week and expenses. EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn. Particulars FREE.

feb1—d&w4w

A FORTUNE FOR $1. Wyoming Monthly LOTTERY

Legalized by authority of an act of the Legislature.

Tickets $1 Each, 6 for $5.
One chance in every 3.

$250,000 in Prizes.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

6th Extraordinary Drawing.

1 CASH PRIZE of	$100,00
1 CASH PRIZE of	50,00
1 CASH PRIZE of	25,00
1 CASH PRIZE of	20,000
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$350,000,

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col, Patrick, President Board of Trade. Second by Gov. James. Third by Ticket Holders. Fourth by City, County and State officials, and the Fifth by sworn Commissioners. Extraordinary offer! 20 Chances for $10! leaving balance to be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal pay. For full particulars and Circulars, Address the Manager, C. M. PATTEE, Laramie City Wyoming.

dec21—d&wtf

NOTICE.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE PEEPLES, upon the affidavits of John Thomas, agent for S. W. Robeson and A. B. Latham, granted a bill of injunction and appointed John Thomas receiver of the effects of A. S. Washiem, upon his giving bond in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, which bond has been given. All persons indebted to the said Washiem are hereby notified that I will be at the old stand on Marietta street, lately occupied by said Washiem, daily from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m., for the purpose of settling and collectiong the debts due the sa'd Washiem.

JOHN THOMAS,
Receiver.

feb1—d2t

National Hotel.

WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR DAY BOARDERS on

REASONABLE TERMS.

A FEW NICE FAMILIES can be accommodated with NEAT AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

LEE & HEWITT.

feb1—d3t

Life Insurance

NOTICE.

THE office of the WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been removed from Alabama street, to

No. 63 Whitehall St.,

Room No. 1, over Schumann's drug store, where Policyholders and persons seeking Insurance, or having Business with the Company, will find me ready to impart any information desired.

J. H. DURLAND,
General Agent,
jan30—d5t For the State of Georgia.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street, N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, Prop
oct10— sep17—d1y

Dalton Redeemed!

top denouncing Dalton Hotels till you try The Duff Green House. A NEW HOUSE! NEW FURNITURE! And everything about the premises new except the proprietor. L. P. THOMAS,
aug25—dtf Proprietor.

Special Medicine.

RHEUMATISM.

ONE (1) BOTTLE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Rheumatic Remedy will alwaycure an attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism if taken within 10 or 15 days after the attack occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.

43 Broad Street,
jan25—d6m4thp Atlanta, Ga.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

Marriage Guide.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth st., between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK OF NATURE.

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

In Calling the Public Attention

TO THE

☞ INDIAN COMPOUND ☜

Cough Mixture

FOR the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, I say that nothing surpasses it for Colds and Coughs, and can be taken from old age down to the cradle with impunity, and without danger. But the professional world is so full of Ambiguousness and Egotism, that anything put before the public as a safe and reliable Remedy for certain diseases is scoffed at and pronounced worthless and a humbug. I say try it before you condemn it, as I will give you the names of every herb, &c., that it is composed of, which you can examine at your leisure: Vitelius Ovi, Amygdaius Persica, Mel, Pinus Palustris, Andromeda, Arborea, Arctium Leppa, Inula Helenium, Marrubium Vulgare, Antennaria Symphytum, Durchwachsener Wasserdost. Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Symphytum Officinale

It is prepared at my office, No. 16 Peach tree street, ATLANTA, GA., where it can be had in any quantity. If any one using it will say that it has done them no good, return the bottle and get your money returned.

S. T. BIGGERS, M. D.,
jan9—dsu&wed6m Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RICE,

No. 37 Court Place,
Louisville, Kentucky.

A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove. Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured. Patients treated by mail or express. Consultation free and invited, charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

A Private Counsellor

of 190 pages sent to any address (securely sealed for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above.

aug5-d&w

CATOOSA LIME WORKS

C. W. GRAY & CO.,

Graysville..................Georgia.

CONTRACTORS AND LIME DEALERS will find us prepared to supply the cheapest Lime in the market. The capacity of our Kiln enables us to always fill orders without delay. The high character already attained by our Lime, as evinced by the endorsement of builders and architects all over the country, fully proves its good quality. We guarantee a bushel of our Lime to yield as much when slaked and to form as strong a bond in work as any in the market, and invite comparison and test with any other lime. Analysis of our Plastering Lime, by Prof. Wm. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, proving it to be one of the purest in the world

Our Hydraulic Lime

is superior for cisterns, sewers, foundations and walls, and will give satisfaction to all using it.

Special rates of freight on car loads from the works to all the principal points in the South.

To Planters.

We will furnish Lime for Agricultural Purposes cheaper than any other Works in the South can do. aug6—dsun-wed6m

Caution.

THE public are cautioned not to purchase the following Bonds, stolen from the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, January 26th, 1876:

3 Georgia 6's, issue of 1859, Nos. 489, 490, 491, $500 each.
1 Georgia 6's issue of 1860, No. 947, $500.
1 Georgia 7's, issue of 1865 or 1866, No. 231, $500.
1 Georgia 7's, issue of 1872, No. 133, $1,000.

A suitable reward for the recovery of same will be paid by

LATHROP & CO.,
jan30—deod1w Savannah, Ga.

PASSENGERS

Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia,

W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Egent,
G. J. FOREACRE, Atlanta, Ga
General Manager,
Alexandria Va. apr1-dtf

MAILED FREE FLORAL GUIDE

Contains over 1,200 varieties Vegetable and Flower Seeds. COLORED PLATES. Elegant wood-cuts of vegetables and flowers. Handsomest Guide Published! ☞ Send for it.

DETROIT SEED CO., Detroit, Mich.
jan27—d4t&w4w

DR. THOS. RAINES.

RESIDENCE—No. 50 East Cain street. Office at Thomas Pullum & Co.'s Drug Store. Reference—Ex-Gov. J. E. Brown, Judge H. K. McCay. Judge C. Peeples, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Gen. Robert Toombs, Col. John Milledge, Thos. Pullum & Co.

jan23—dsun&thur1m

FREE to all who with their Seed directly from the grower, my valuable Seed Catalogue, elegantly illustrated. Vegetable and Flower. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

jan37—djan27&feb10&w1t

Madison House,

MADISON..........GEORGIA

GOOD and comfortable rooms, free from bar-room annoyances. Polite attention. Good and bountiful fare at reasonable rates. P. B. WOODARD,
nov10—dtf Proprietor

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS!
FERTILIZERS!
PRICES REDUCED!

Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.

Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:

50 Boy Excelsior Plows,
50 No, C 1 Excelsior 2-horse Steel Plows,
500 Dixie Cast 1-horse Plows, at $3 00, or 6 at one order for $15 00,
500 one and 2-Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows, the best Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
500 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
250 dozen Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes' cheaper than ever before offered,
75 Two-horse Iron Axle

Farm Wagons,

from $75 00 up and warranted,

BUGGIES.

We have the largest Repository in Georgia and consult EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.

FERTILIZERS.

3,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of
1,500 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
100 tons Pure Flower of Raw Bone,
150 tons Land Plaster,
500 tons Oyster Shell Lime, also,
200 tons Stono Soluable Guano,
500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
50 tons Potash Compound,
20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.

SEEDS.

Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:

10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,

1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once
250 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early,
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.

2,000 Bushels German Millet.

And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or more bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as a hay or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.

1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
500 bushels of Timothy,
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vetches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's Grass,
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof Oats, the only Oat worthy of planting from January to March.
500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.

We are in earnest, we mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE of WARREN'S PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Send for Price Lists.

We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House. Try us.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
jan14—d&wtf ATLANTA, GA.

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Nearly Opposite Depot. MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT

Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present managment pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully sollicite a share of public favors.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Rock Work.

The Pat Lynch Quarry Again.

NOTICE TO

Builders, Contractors & Corporations.

The undersigned takes this method of informing all the above named, as well as the public generally, that he is now owner and controller of the old

PAT LYNCH QUARRIES,

and lands attached, and is prepared to do any kind of ROCK or BRICK MASONRY in a FIRST-CLASS and workmanlike manner, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES. I have employed that A No 1 workman, Mr. JOHN GAVIN, who has full power to solicit work for me, and make contract for same. As specimens of how I put up work I refer to buildings of the following named gentlemen in Atlanta: Colonel B J Wilson, on Alabama street; Dr. Connally's, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets; Major George Hillyer's, corner of Crew and Fair streets; Mr. Peter Lynch's, on Whitehall street, and Mr. James Lynch's, on Decatur street, and for proof of compliance with the terms of contracts I refer to the owners of the buildings named.

Soliciting your patronage, I am, respectfully,

PAT LYNCH.
jan4—dwed&sun1m

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

I HAVE founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed DIRECTLY FROM THE GROWER and I therefore offer FREE to every man and woman in the United States who cultivates a farm, tills a vegetable garden, or plants a flower garden, my large, Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1876; it contains, in addition to the choicest kinds produced in Europe, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEED GROWN ON MY FOUR SEED FARMS. Customers of last season need not write for it, As the original introducer of the Hubbard, Marblehead and Butman Squashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I solicit your patronage. All seed sold under three warrants. A hundred thousand catalogues will be issued and sent out the first of January. JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

jan20—djan20&feb3&w2t

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

LEMON SUGAR, ETC.

ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

Special Notice of Removal.

MY friends and patients are notified that I have removed my Dental office from Broad street to my residence, 60 Crew street, corner of Crew and Jones streets, IMMEDIATELY on the McDonough street car line, where I may be always found to attend to their necessities. ARTHUR C. FORD,
oct31-d3tawtf Dentist

Carpets.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta, corner Broad Street
— DEALER IN —
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,
Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. Broad St., Atlanta

Ricks House and Furniture

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

THIS splendid new Hotel has recently changed hands, but not closed as has been reported, and is now under the management of W. W. Ricks, its builder, who has furnished a portion of it, and is prepared to accommodate, and respectfully invites the traveling public, visitors and those desiring board with or without rooms, to call on him.

Although the business has paid me very well what time I have had it, I would rent my house to a more experienced and competent party, who would buy my furniture, which is new. W. W. RICKS,
dec2—dtf Proprietor.

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York nov21—deod&w6mo

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO. ....GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the

Pacific Guano Company,

CAPITAL

$1,000,000!

JUST RECEIVED,
1,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano.
100 tons Acid Phosphate for composting
(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)

We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock, show about 15 per cent available Phosphoric Acid, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time. as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.

Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.

Respectfully,
ADAIR & BROTHERS.

jan2—d3mo

Housefurnishing Goods, &c.

COOKING STOVES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

RANGES, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Slate, Iron and Marble Mantels; Grates; Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam, Gas and Water; Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Goods,

STEAM FITTING AND PLUMBERS' HOSE.

We call special attention to their stock of Stoves, Mantels and Grates. Their improved COLUMBIA COOK AND EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, for size, weight, large ovens, power of heating, rapidity of baking, size of fire box, economy of fuel, simplicity and durability, cannot be excelled in the State.

☞ Make it a point always to examine their stock before purchasing.

— ALSO. —

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS.

Steam and Gas Fitters, Galvanized Iron Workers, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTERING & ALL SHEET METAL WORK

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe.
AGENTS FOR
KNOWLES' STEAM PUMP.

oct19—dsun-tues&wed3mo

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'
Life & Health Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA

Capital Stock..........................$100 000.

W. H. KETCHUM, President..........F. E DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.

Capital Stock..........................$100,000.

Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,

Major C G. SAMUEL, President..........ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary..........C. ROWELL, Attorney,
Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.

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Capital Stock..........................$100,000.

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Security! Economy! Liberality!

are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
dec2—deodtf General Superintendent of Agencies.

W. & C. Guano.

Office of W. H. BEACH,

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT
FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES
FOR THE
NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,

A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at

$38 Per Ton

FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH.

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.

The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 2 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT Ammonia, obtained from fish.

The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 to 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

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